The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1108—Vol. XXVI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856. [Stamped ....Sixpence. Unstamped..Fivepence.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The following are MEMBERS of the MINING EXCHANGE:—

W. Bawden.	W. C. Foulkes.	H. B. Rye.
T. Benneaan.	W. Michell.	T. P. Thomas.
F. E. Blyth.	G. Moore.	J. S. Tripp.
J. B. Brenchley.	J. H. Murchison.	Watson and Cuell.
P. Clay.	T. Painter.	P. Watson.
Thos. Field.	Powell and Cooke.	

Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, Nov. 14, 1856. N. P. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, as in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Wheal Wrey, Sortridge Consols, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Wh. Reader, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), West Bowen, Loiant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Leiant), Vale of Towy, Brynford Hall, Polcombe, St. Austell Consols, Herward United, Providence, Boscean, Botallack, Newton United, Eaglebrook, Ding Dong, Wh. Mary Ann, Great Hewas, Wh. Buller, Wheal Basset, United Mines (Gwennap), Bryntail, Great Wheal Alfred, Great South Tolgus, Calstock Consols, Porkellis United, Hill of Towy, Wheal Margery.
Mr. CROFTS is a SPECIAL BUYER of Great Hewas and Molland shares. 2

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.
Mr. LANE has 20 London Monetary Advance and Life Assurance Society, paying 8 per cent. dividend, payable in February and August. 3

MR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES, BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES, for cash. Advances made on approved securities.

DIVIDEND.

Alfred Consols, £15¾.	Herodsfoot, £3¾.	South Frances, £362½
Bedford United, £8.	Marke Valley, £3¾.	Tamar Consols, £1.
Basset, £286¼.	North Basset, £35¼.	Trewetha, £3 12s.
Condurrow, £155.	Providence, £67½.	West Basset, £33.
Ding Dong, £33¾.	Rosewarne Un., £32¼.	West Caradon, £125.
Gt. South Tolgus, £14.	Sortridge Cons., £2¾.	W. Providence, £13¼.
Great Work, £180.	Mary Ann £40¼.	Wheal Wrey, £7¼.
Kitty (Leiant), £10¼.	South Tolgus, £151¼.	

NON-DIVIDEND—

Boiling Well, £7¼.	1 Grambler, £84¼.	20 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.
Copper Hill, £180.	5 Hender, £3¼.	20 Pedn-an-drea, £1¼.
Craddock Moor, £41.	5 Margery, £33¼.	5 Porkellis, £9¼.
East Basset, £81.	5 So. Carn Brea, £11½.	2 Wendron Consols, £31.
Great Alfred, £9¾.	25 So. Condurrow, 8s.	

Mr. BRENCHLEY begs to state that the annexed are the nett prices at which shares in the above-mentioned are obtainable—excepting if, in the interim between the insertion of this and of the application from purchasers, any improvement in the mines should have arisen to enhance the market value.
Mr. BRENCHLEY will carry out with all due dispatch any business that may be proposed, yet wishes it to be distinctly understood, to save unnecessary correspondence, that all applications from strangers must be accompanied by a satisfactory reference; otherwise, no transfer will be delivered before payment.—Nov. 14, 1856. 6

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.
PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.
37, Threadneedle-street, London, Nov. 14, 1856. 6

DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, some of which are paying 30 per cent. on present price:—

5 Alfred Consols, £16.	5 Par Consols, £22.	1 Wheal Buller, £265.
1 Brynford Hall, £90.	2 Providence Mines, £70.	5 Wheal Kitty, £10¼.
5 Ding Dong, £34.	20 Sortridge Cons., £2¾.	2 Wheal Margaret, £40.
5 North Basset, £35.	5 Trewetha, £3¼.	10 Wheal Wrey, £8.
	1 Wheal Basset, £370.	

FIRST-CLASS PROGRESSIVE MINES, that will soon pay dividends, and selling 5 and 50 per cent. below their value:—

20 Broadlevel, £6.	1 Herward United, £40.	20 Swanpool, £6.
10 Great Alfred, £9¾.	20 Ludcott, £3¼.	10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.), £5.
50 Great Vor, £3¼.	70 Marke Valley, £3 17s.	5 W. Towey Consols £7¼
100 Great Hewas, 12s. 6d.	10 Porkellis Un., £10½.	5 Wh. Margery, £34 19s.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES, very cheap:—

25 Alfredom Consols, £3½.	50 Caradoc, 5s.	50 Treleigh Consols, 15s.
2 Buller & Berths, £13¼.	70 Chacewaterville, 8s.	25 West Polberro, 35s.
50 Bedford Consols, 5s.	50 East Frongoch, 2s.	50 West Par, 10s.
2 East and Leaarth, £4.	10 Great Sheba, £3¼.	300 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d.
5 Ding Dong Well, £7.	10 Lady Bertha, 19s.	10 Wheal Edward, £2¾.
5 Devonnall, £3.	50 Mant. & Penrikyn, £1½.	10 Wheal Grenville, £1¾.
10 Exworth, £3¼.	40 Oats, 12s. 6d.	50 Wheal Guskus, 11s.
10 Falstock Consols, £3.	50 Hilton Castle, £1¼.	50 Wheal Zion, £1.
100 Gad Gynon, 1s.	20 St. Austell Cons., £1¼.	40 Regnir Mwyn, £1¼.
	100 Treloggan, 5s.	

Mr. LELEAN is a BUYER of Pendeens. Will also buy Mollands at 2s., and sell at 3s., per share. Mr. LELEAN, Mine Share Dealer.
6, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 14, 1856.

MR. GEORGE RUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—

1 Buller, £256.	10 Kelly Bray.	20 Trewetha, £3¼.
5 Bturdfoyd, £5.	20 Ludcott, 28s. 6d.	20 Tincroft, £4.
1 Botallack, £178¾.	50 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.	1 Trelawny, £14¼.
2 Ding Dong, £33¾.	2 Margery.	25 West Collacombe, £¾.
20 Drake Walls.	25 Marke Valley, £3¼.	20 Wheal Edward, £2¾.
100 East Alfred, £1.	2 Mary Ann, £39.	50 Wheal Zion, 22s. 6d.
100 East Sortridge, 1s. 6d.	150 Molland, 2s. 6d.	5 Wheal Wrey, £7¼.
500 East Wh. Wrey, 3s. 9d.	35 North Towy, 3s. 6d.	1 West Frances, £21.
2 East Wheal Rose, £20.	North Wheal Busy.	150 Wheal Guskus, 5s.
50 Hawton United, 21s.	1 Providence, £70.	10 Wheal Emma, £7.
50 Great Hewas, 12s.	50 Pedn-an-drea, 22s.	20 Wheal Grenville, 26s.
20 Great Alfred, 9¾.	20 Queen of Dart, 33s.	100 West Sortridge, 2s. 3d.
10 Great Sheba, £3.	2 Rosewarne, £64.	40 West Par Cons., 10s. 6d.
20 Great Baddern, 31s.	10 South Gorland, £5½.	2 W. Providence, £16¾.
1 Herward United.	1 South Frances, £363¾.	Wheal Clifford.
10 Hingston Down.	50 Treigll, £3.	West Polberro.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP is instructed TO SELL:—

50 Severn, £1¼.	10 Great Sheba, £3¼.	300 South Wh. Wrey, 5s.
5 Bort. and Bedf., 1s. 3d.	513 Great Caradon, 10s.	90 Railw. Pass. Ins., 12s. 6d.
20 Queen of Dart, 33s.	100 East Sortridge, 1s. 6d.	50 Unity General, 8s.
50 Lambest Consols, 5s.	1 Buller and Bertha, £25.	10 West Alfred, £10¼.
30 Devon Wh. Buller, 21s.	300 Huckwo. Bridge, 7s. 6d.	150 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d.
4 Duke of Cornw., £16.	30 West Polberro, 31s.	50 East Frongoch, 2s. 9d.
20 So. Dev. Gt. Con., 3s. 6d.	25 Hingst. Down, £3¾.	100 Rheidol United, 21s.

The present depressed state of the Mining Share Market offers unusual facilities for investment in a few progressive mines, which must advance from 100 to 300 per cent. on their present price; a list of those mines, with prices, forwarded on application. Mr. SHARP is instructed to BUY:—

50 Bedford United, £8.	25 Great Sheba, £3¼.	50 Lady Bertha, 17s.
20 Hingston Down, £3.	300 Molland, 2s.	20 Sortridge Cons., £2¾.

Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

MR. GARLAND DEALS in ALL the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and will be happy to receive any instructions, which will be promptly attended to; and requests that gentlemen wishing to purchase or sell shares will send positive orders.
Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London. 9

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. H. C. SAMUEL, 47, Old Broad-street, London; and St. Austell, Cornwall. 10

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be obtained by letter. 11

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Cash given on receipt of transfer.—Money advanced on mining shares.
GEORGE MOORE has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted prices, free of commission:—

5 Alfred Consols, £16¼.	5 North Basset, £35¼.	3 West Basset, £32¼.
20 Drake Walls, £1¾.	10 Bedford United, 8¾.	5 Par Consols, £21¾.
1 Ding Dong, £33¾.	10 Sortr. Cons., £2¾.	10 Wheal Charlotte.
5 Gt. South Tolgus, 13¾.	1 Rosewarne, £61¾.	100 Vale of Towy, 10s. 3d.
10 Exmouth and Adams.	20 Trewetha, £3¾.	10 Wheal Wrey, £7 6s. 3d.

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at price worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to paying calls.

1 Collacombe.	5 Great Alfred, £9¾.	5 South Ellen.
1 East Basset.	20 Great Baddern, 28s. 6d.	50 St. Day United, £1.
1 East Rose, £16¼.	20 Ludcott.	20 Wheal Edward, £2¾.
1 Grambler & St. Aubyn.	10 Porkellis United.	20 Wh. Grenv., £1 6s. 9d.

The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success—viz., good management and locality, and many of them will considerably advance in price during the ensuing year.

50 Chanceforsville, 7s. 6d.	20 Calstock Consols.	20 Rosewarne & Herland.
10 Devon Buller, £1.	50 East Russell, 4s. 6d.	50 South Tamar.
10 Buller & Basset United.	100 Sort. & Bed., 1s. 1¼d.	

N.B. Any purchaser of undoubted respectability can have shares REGISTERED, and receive CERTIFICATES of same, previous to payment.
Business transacted in every description of mining property. 12

MR. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of all parties interested in mining pursuits to the facilities which his office and extensive connections afford for the PURCHASE and SALE, on the best terms, of all descriptions of NATIONAL and RAILWAY STOCKS, but more especially of FOREIGN and BRITISH MINES, in which his numerous friends are largely interested, and in which his transactions are very extensive.
Owing to the depression, caused by the late war with Russia, in the value of mining property, from which it has not yet recovered, and the present high prices of metals, this description of property may now be purchased at such rates as to afford unusual advantages.
At the present moment Mr. REYNOLDS is enabled to offer shares in several mines, in the most productive localities, and of the highest character, at such rates as he is confident will result in great profits to investors.
Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the most skilful agents, Mr. REYNOLDS is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage. 13

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE have FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the quoted prices.

DIVIDEND.

1 Devon Consols, £420.	10 Par Consols, £22.	10 Wheal Arthur, 7¾.
20 Drake Walls, £1¾.	20 Sortridge Cons., £2¾.	5 Alfred Consols, £16¼.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £14.	1 S. Wh. Frances, £370.	10 North Basset, £36.
	5 West Basset, £33¼.	

NON-DIVIDEND.

25 Calstock Consols, 30s.	5 East Rose, £16.	20 Tavy Consols, 10s.
20 Catherine & Jane, £¾.	25 Lady Bertha, 21s.	25 Wheal Edward, £2¾.
20 Devon & Court., 10s.	10 Porkellis, £10¼.	20 Wh. Grenville, 1¾.
40 East Sortridge, 2s.	5 Stray Park, £3.	16 Yeoland Consols, 10s.

Business transacted in all the best dividend and progressive mines in the List.
8, Hercules Chambers, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 15, 1856. 14

MR. HERRON begs to announce that he will CONTINUE to PUBLISH his LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE, with PRICES ANNEXED thereto; and will take the same care that he has hitherto done that all shares inserted in his list shall be for *bona fide* sale. This plan Mr. HERRON has good reason for believing is appreciated by those who are daily purchasing in British mines. 15

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

3 Alfred C., £15 18s. 9d.	5 Kitty (St. Agnes).	5 St. Aubyn and Grylls, £2 8s. 9d.
1 Basset.	10 Ludcott, including call, 31s. 9d.	3 S. Carn Br., £10 18s. 9d.
5 Boiling Well.		
5 Bryntail, £3 18s. 9d.	5 Lady Bertha, 19s. 9d.	20 Treleigh, 13s. 9d.
5 Butterdon, £3¼.	2 Margery, £34¾.	20 Treleigh (New) 13s. 9d.
10 Ballyvirgin, £3¾.	1 Mary Ann, £39¼.	1 Trelawny, £14.
5 Bwich Cons., £1 19s. 6d.	5 Mill Pool, £3¾.	10 Trewetha, £3 11s. 9d.
10 Cubert United, 3s. 6d.	10 Molland, 3s. 9d.	5 Trehane.
5 Carnyorth.	5 North Robert, £24.	10 Tincroft, £3¾ ex div.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £62.	15 North Downs, 38s. 9d.	10 Tamar Consols, 20s. 6d.
2 Cilj. and West., £11¾.	20 North Wh. Unity, 29s.	10 Tavy Consols, 10s. 6d.
5 Drake Walls, £1¾.	1 North Frances.	20 Vale of Towy, 10s. 9d.
1 Ding Dong, £33¾.	1 North Roskear, £75.	5 Wh. Charlotte, £3 19s.
1 East Daren, £89¾.	20 North Towy, 3s. 9d.	5 Wheal Zion.
1 East Wh. Rose, £16¾.	10 Pem and E. Crin., 10s 9d.	5 Wheal Hender.
5 East Buller, £2 10s.	3 Porkellis Unit., £10¾.	2 Wheal Margaret, £42.
10 Great Wheal Fortune, £5 18s. 9d.	1 Providence, £72½.	5 Wheal Wrey, £7¼.
	10 Pedn-an-drea.	2 W. Providence, £14¾.
10 Gt. Vor (including call of 2l. per sh.), £2¾.	5 Pendeen.	5 Wh. Grenville, 25s. 9d.
	25 Rosew. & Herl., £1 19s.	5 W. Alfred Cons, £11¾.
10 Gilmar, £2 18s. 9d.	1 Rosewarne.	10 West Par Consols.
1 Graub. & St. Aub., £90.	3 Sou. Crofty, £5 18s. 9d.	5 Wheal Uny, £4 7s. 9d.
5 Great Wheal Alfred, £9 6s. 9d.	5 Sou. Condurrow, 9s. 9d.	1 West Frances.
	10 South Gorland, £5¼.	5 Wheal Edward, 56s. 9d.
10 Hawkmoor.	30 Sortridge and Bedford.	10 paid-up shares in the Crystal Palace District Gas Company.
5 Holmbush, 29s. 6d.	1 South Frances.	
5 Kelly Bray.	20 St. Day United, 19s. 9d.	

Mr. HERRON is convinced that the public are increasing their holding in good progressive mines. This may be accounted for by the fact that joint-stock banks, foreign funds, with railways, are not favourably received at present as desirable mediums of investment. Amongst those dealt in during the week are East Rose, Ludcott, Lady Bertha, South Gorland, Grenville, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Charlotte, and Old Tolgus United. There also exists an active demand for the following dividend mines:—Tincroft, Trewetha, Drake Walls, Mary Ann, Kitty, Wrey, and South Caradon, and in most cases at improving prices upon those quoted a month ago.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 14, 1856. 16

MR. J. WILLIAM COLLINS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.
The quickest information on the condition of mines secured through parties of position and experience living in the mining districts, and TRUSTWORTHY REPORTS and RECOMMENDATIONS furnished. Engaged 12 years at large Cornish mines. TRANSACTIONS in all the DIVIDEND and ADVANCING MINES, RAILWAY, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, the STOCKS and FUNDS. 17

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends. 18

MR. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices. 19

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY. 20
WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY. 21

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDERTAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY. 22

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. 23

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. 24

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Wheal Virgin Tin Mining Company. 25

MR. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 104, FLEET STREET, (Anderton's Hotel), from Two until Four P.M.
British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on. 26

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having facilities for acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. References given if required. 27

FOR SALE, TO COVER AN ADVANCE, SHARES IN THE FOLLOWING MINES.

North Crofty.	West Caradon.
North Roskear.	Boscean.
South Condurrow.	West Basset.
North Levant.	Wheal Edward.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 26th of November, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, SHARES in the above valuable MINES.
Catalogues and further particulars to be had of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court Threadneedle-street, London; and at Garraway's. 28

JOHN R. PIKE, No. 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the undermentioned prices:—

10 Bryntail, £3¾.	5 Great Sheba, £3.	25 Wh. Grenville, 26s. 6d.
3 Carn Brea, £75¼.	1 Mary Ann, £39¾.	15 Kitty (St. Agn.), £4¾.
2 Condurrow, £149¾.	50 East Alfred, 15s.	15 Tehidy, £2½.
2 Ding Dong, £32½.	20 Great Baddern, 27s. 9d.	10 Trefusis, £9¾.
20 Drake Walls, 33s. 9d.	10 North Buller, £3¾.	50 Wheal Unity, £1¾.
10 North Basset, £35¾.	50 Pedn-an-drea.	20 West Par, 9s. 9d.
10 Par Consols, £21¾.	100 Tees Side.	50 Zion, 21s. 3d.
3 Provid. Mines, £44¼.	5 West Stray Park, £7.	10 Wheal Charlotte, £4.
20 Sortr. Consols, 53s. 9d.	2 West Frances, £21.	10 Wheal Wrey, £7¾.
25 South Tamar, 10s. 6d.	50 West Jane, £1¾.	15 East Buller, £2¾.
1 South Tolgus, £147¾.	2 West Towan, £6.	50 Hawkmoor, 7s. 9d.
25 Trewetha, £3¾.	5 Wheal Clinton, £20.	4 North Frances, £9¾.
50 Vale of Towy, 9s. 9d.	20 Wh. Edward, 53s. 9d.	25 Queen of Dart, 33s. 9d.
50 Gaskus, 10s. 9d.	5 Wheal Emma.	

J. R. PIKE particularly requests his friends and the public to state the time allowed with the shares forwarded. No charge made for advertising unless sales are effected. Business transacted in every description of mining. A daily price list forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—London, Nov. 14, 1856.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, begs to inform his friends that he has TAKEN an office in HERCULES CHAMBERS (No. 11), OLD BROAD STREET, where he will be happy to effect any business with which he may be favoured.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.
11, Hercules-chambers, Old Broad-street, London. 30

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 14, 1856. 1

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
Mr. LISABÉ, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country. 32

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Mr. REGINALD HORLEY, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVESTING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations carefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds, at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.
R. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedle-street. 33

MESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm. 34

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.
J. W. PERKINS begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed. 35
2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

MINES SURVEYED, AND PLANS AND SECTIONS MADE of any PROPERTY at HOME or ABROAD, by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, MINING GEOLOGIST and MINERALOGIST, whose great practical experience in Foreign and English mining well adapts him for exploring maiden ground, valuing lodes, veins, and setts, and whose judgment is constantly the means of enhancing the value of mineral property, which would otherwise be neglected, or improperly worked.
189, Strand, London. 36

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock. 37

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntail Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Nov. 7, 1856. 38

CAPT. HARRY THOMAS VERRAN, M.E., having ARRIVED in LONDON from North Wales and Cornwall, INSPECTING and SURVEYING MINERAL PROPERTY, may be consulted daily at 29, Cheapside, London. 39

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

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A MINE AGENT, who has had the MANAGEMENT of extensive COLLIERIES and IRON MINES in SOUTH WALES, would be glad to ENTER into a SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT. He is prepared to give valuable information to any party who may be desirous to open works in the anthracite coal district of South Wales; or would have no objection to go abroad. Respectable references will be given.—Address, "Z.," Post-office, Swansea. 42

WANTED,—A CLEVER, INTELLIGENT MINING CAPTAIN, who thoroughly understands the CARDIGANSHIRE LODES, and has had considerable EXPERIENCE in LEAD MINES.—Address, by letter, stating salary required, late and present occupation, &c., to "A. B.," care of Mr. Hopkins, 20, Gresham-street, London. 43

FOR SALE, FIFTY (1000th) SHARES in CWM ERFIN MINE, which is working at a profit, and progressing.—Address, "J. S.," Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill. 44

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Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.
MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED. 46

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SALE OF INCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.
COUNTIES OF GALWAY AND CLARE.
SALE OF THE KILBRECKAN AND OTHER ESTATES; AND ALSO OF THE KILBRECKAN MINES.

THE COMMISSIONERS WILL, on Friday, the 12th day of December, 1856, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, at their Court, Henrietta-street, in the City of Dublin, SELL, BY AUCTION, in Twenty-two Lots, the following FEE-SIMPLE, FEE-FARM, and FREEHOLD ESTATES, situate in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, and baronies of Inchiquin, Islands, Moyarta, and Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare (that is to say):—

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, of Newhall, in the county of Clare, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.

No. of lot.	Denominations.	No. of tenants in possession.	Quantity of land, statute measure. A.	R.	P.	Yearly rent, or value. £	s.	d.	Tithe rent charge, quit rent, & head rent. £	s.	d.	Tenure.
	COUNTY GALWAY.											
1	Lurga	2	226	1	25	112	10	0	3	11	8	Held in fee.
	COUNTY CLARE.											
2	Two undivided third parts of the lands of Ardrun, otherwise Adrum, called Adroon	3	148	1	12	28	3	2	1	17	2¾	Held in fee.
3	Cappaghleagh, called Cappalea North	6	252	2	7	136	9	4½	3	8	1	Held in fee.
4	Cappalea South	4	186	3	24	115	0	8	3	8	0	Held in fee.
5	Brislick, called Brisla East	20	644	2	26	302	8	0	6	17	2	Held in fee.
6	Brislick, called Brisla West	15	456	1	29	165	18	0	6	17	3	Held in fee.
7	Dromalickey, called Drummelihy	14	479	3	28	180	11	2	6	16	9	Held in fee.
8	Kilclogher and Cloghanbeg	22	780	0	13	294	10	0	51	4	9½	Held in fee-farm.
	Total of detached estate		3215	1	4	1225	10	4½	84	0	11¼	
	The KILBRECKAN ESTATE, and the MINES, MINERALS, and ROYALTIES thereof:—											
	COUNTY CLARE.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
9	Ballyvaunovaun (part of)	7	347	3	31	362	18	4	12	11	8	Held in fee.
10	Ballyvaunovaun (part of), called Jasper's Pound, and Poulmore and Deerpark (part of)	3	82	0	33	67	7	11	0	12	11	Held in fee.
11	Ballyglass, otherwise Ballymulcreehy	6	252	1	33	186	1	2	8	13	7¼	Held in fee.
12	Kilsloneymore, otherwise Cloonmore, and Shanakill	3	123	2	37	63	7	0	2	18	6¾	Held in fee.
13	Corebeg, otherwise Garranenee	3	134	2	15	71	3	9	4	0	10½	Held in fee.
14	Deerpark (part of)	4	170	3	3	94	11	9	4	8	9	Held in fee.
15	Drim, otherwise Drumgillunagoon	3	115	3	35	71	10	0	3	12	6	Held in fee.
16	Finanagh	3	175	0	31	84	9	2	4	8	8	Held in fee.
17	Kilbreckan (part of), alias Kilbreckanbeg	3	217	0	25	142	1	0	25	14	9	Held in fee-farm.
18	Kilbreckan (part of), alias Kilbreckanmore	8	358	2	36	165	19	2	8	0	8	Held in fee.
19	Killawinna, alias Killavoney	2	175	1	1	111	16	6	4	6	2	Held in fee.
20	Monance	7	232	0	13	135	12	0	11	9	9¾	21-26th parts held in fee, and 5-26th parts in freehold.
21	Noughaval, otherwise Knockagan	7	109	3	26	80	7	0	3	2	7½	Held in fee.
22	The mines, minerals, and other royalties in, upon, or under the foregoing lots, Nos. 9 to 21, both inclusive.											
	Total of Kilbreckan estate		2385	3	9	1636	18	3	94	1	6	

Proposals will be received by the solicitors having carriage of the sale for the purchase of the whole of the foregoing estates, or any of the lots, by private contract, up to the 25th day of November next, to be submitted by them to Mr. Commissioner Hargreave for his approval. JOHN LOCKE, Auction Clerk.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1856. O'BRIEN AND STACPOOLE, Solicitors.

The above are the reduced rents now payable by the tenants, and since the order for sale they have proposed to pay 25 per cent. advance in their rents upon being granted the usual agricultural leases.

PARTICULARS OF THE DETACHED ESTATE.

LOT 1 is situated in the county of Galway, and lies about three miles from the market and post town of Gort.

LOT 2 is situate within four miles of Corofin, and seven from the town of Ennis (both market and post towns).

LOTS 3 and 4 consist of a variety of soils of medium quality, capable of great improvement; it lies four miles from the town of Ennis, on the road to Miltown Malbay. There is turbary on this land.

LOT 5 adjoins the village of Cooraclare, and lies four miles from the market and post town of Kilrush, near the high road to Ennis. It consists of good tillage and grazing land, with some bog.

LOT 6 adjoins Lot 5; the soil is of a better description, and produces excellent crops.

LOT 7.—This lot is situate five miles from Kilrush, and eight miles from the watering-town of Kilkee; the soil is of the same description as Lot 6. There is plenty of turbary attached.

LOT 8 consists of good tillage and grazing lands, and is situate on the banks of the Shannon, within three miles of Carrigaholt, and nine of Kilkee. It is intersected with excellent roads. The beach, which is productive of sea-weed, affords great facilities for manuring.

LOTS 5, 6, 7, and 8 will be much enhanced by the intended railway from Kilrush to Kilkee, to run in conjunction with the Limerick and Foynes Railway. Steamers run daily from Kilrush to Limerick.

PARTICULARS OF THE KILBRECKAN ESTATE.

LOTS 9 and 10 consist of excellent tillage and pasture lands. There is a patent for holding two fairs annually at Jasper's Pound, on May 19 and November 26. The Limerick and Ennis Railway (now in course of construction) runs close to these lots. There will be a station within a mile of the lands, which are situate about two miles from the county town of Ennis, and one mile from the towns of Clare and Quin, at which markets and fairs are held.

LOTS 11 to 21, both inclusive, all adjoin Lots 9 and 10, and upon the whole form a most valuable and compact estate, well worthy of the attention of capitalists. They consist of excellent tillage and pasture lands, and there is a quantity of turbary attached, which in this locality is very valuable.

LOTS 22.—The Kilbreckan Mines extend over the whole of the foregoing estate, being Lots 9 to 21, both inclusive, which are rich in minerals. The ore already raised has been considered the richest in Ireland. Sir Robert Kane states (*Industrial Resources*, p. 212)—"The lead, when assayed by Mr. Taylor, yielded 75 per cent. of lead and 120 ozs. of silver to the ton. The is the largest quantity of silver yielded by any Irish ore." Professor Apjohn's Analysis, as taken from the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. I., p. 409, June 22, 1840, is as follows:—Lead, 68·87; iron, 0·38; antimony, 14·39; sulphur, 16·36: total 100·00; "being exactly the proportion of lead and antimony in printers' types." The average price of the lead ore is 32*l.* per ton.

The minerals of the foregoing lots (save Lot 15) are held by the Kilbreckan Mining Company, under lease, bearing date March 25, 1851, for 21 years, at a mine-rent of 1-15th. The company are bound to pay all taxes. The lease contains covenants for the protection of the lessor's interest, and for the due working of the mines and protection of the machinery, and a clause for determining the sett, if the mines be not properly worked, giving the lessor the right of purchasing the machinery, &c. A large sum of money has been laid out in working the mine at present opened on lot No. 20, in the royalty of Lot 15, which immediately adjoins Lot 20 in the supposed lie of the lodes, can be explored at once, as it is not included in the sett.

For rentals and further information apply at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin; or to the proprietor, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq., Newhall, Ennis; to his agent, CHARLES ARMSTRONG, Esq., Larchill, Ennis; to Messrs. S. S. and E. REEVES, 22, Merrion-square South, Dublin; to HODGES, SMITH, and Co., agents for the sale of the property, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, estate agent, 24, D'Olier-street, Dublin, and 6, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh; to Messrs. CLAYTON, COOKSON, and WAINWRIGHT, solicitors, 6, Lincoln's Inn, London; to Messrs. T. K. and B. KING, 10, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; or to Messrs. O'BRIEN and STACPOOLE, solicitors having carriage of sale, 23, Kildare-street, Dublin.

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J. B. HUTTON, JOHN S. HILL, THOMAS SHEPPARD, JOHN WILSON, } Acting Provisional Committee;
DAVENPORT W. COLLYNS, Secretary;
to take the necessary steps for the formation of a committee, &c., in London, I have concluded a provisional agreement with the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company, for the amalgamation of the two associations; and that it is my intention to proceed forthwith to Victoria, for the ratification of this arrangement.
SAMUEL MOSSMAN.
Agent of the Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western Railway Company.
Nov. 5, 1856.

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,, clinker	0 0 11 3	0 0 10 1

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PATENTEES—Matt. French Wagstaffe, Esq., M.R.C.S., Walcot-place West, Lambeth; John William Perkins, Esq., F.C.S., Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

Licenses can be obtained for the use and adoption of the process on application to the patentees, at No. 2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar; where demonstrations on a large scale may be witnessed, and where mine owners and others may send ore for treatment. Analyses and assays of small samples will be made at a nominal charge.
London, Oct. 17, 1856.

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HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.—CHAIRMAN.
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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF 1850, 51, 52, 53, and 54.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a note of the proceeds of about 500 tons of gold quartz ore, which has been extracted from one of the mines I held for you as your superintendent during the years sited, and as a co-shareholder,—the said ore has been reduced at a small mill on the Oso Mine, Bear Valley, of 20-horse power, and nine stamp-heads, the property of Mr. McKay, a merchant of great respectability in San Francisco, and who is, I believe, known to some of you,—I have considered it but fair to all parties that the said notice should be laid before you publicly, as I am not personally known to any of you, with merely the remark that you will be pleased to remember that the Josephine Mine, from which the ores have been extracted, was one of the group that I took up to replace those which were unobtainable from Col. John Charles Fremont, all of which proceedings were conformable with instructions on the subject, and which group was abandoned at the instigation of Mr. John Arthur Phillips, the party who was sent out to California in the year 1854 by the gerant of the company, M. Paganelli de Zicavo, and the sous-gerants, Messrs. John and Rich. Taylor, to inspect the said property, and to determine future proceedings.

My instructions were to treat him, the said John Arthur Phillips, as I would the Messrs. John and Richard Taylor, as they had every confidence in his judgment. The consequences have been fatal to all our interests; but I consider that matters are recoverable, if you think proper to co-operate with me. I shall be most happy to confer with you all, at any time and place, on this subject.

It appears to me that it would only be acting a prudent part if the Messrs. John and Richard Taylor, who are, it must be admitted, the total managers of the affairs of the company, would consent to publish all the proceedings of the company in California since my return. Surely no statement of a public company can be too shameful to be exposed to those who, like ourselves, have lost, in many cases, our all.

I trust these remarks may induce you to form a committee of ourselves, and to look into this matter, to examine it in all its bearings, and to do the best under the circumstances. Your obedient Servant, JOHN H. CLEMENT.
4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 11, 1856.

P.S. I fear we have little chance of receiving any portion of our losses back by following the directions of the Messrs. John and Richard Taylor in Central America, where they are at present attempting to carry on mining with the balance of the capital of the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company,—viz., £44,000,—which, on my retiring from the company, existed. (See their last report.)

The reports given us of the proceedings at those mines in Central America are very mean, and I am sorry to hear that so able an assayer and smelter as Mr. Humphrys should have returned disgusted before he even tried the smelting furnace which was erecting under his instructions, and which only had to be completed by joining the flue to the stack, a few inches.

[COPY.]

Memorandum of deposit, certificates, and returns of gold coin, the proceeds of about 500 tons gold quartz ore, from the Josephine Mine, Bear Valley, Mariposa County, California, late in the occupation of the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company:—

TOTALS.

Weight before melting.	Weight after melting.	Fineness. 1000ths.	Value of gold.	Deduct for coining.	Nett value.
1551 oz. 90 dec.	1459 oz. 80 dec.	—	$24,916 88	$158 07	$24,837 11

U.S. BRANCH MINT and Messrs. KELLOG AND HUMBERT, Assayers.
San Francisco, Sept., 1856.

Amount per ton	$50 65, or	£10 6 7
Mining and freight	3 50, or	0 14 6
Reducing charges	6 00, or	1 4 9 } £1 19 3
Profit per ton		£8 7s. 1d.

NOTE—BY MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT.

In May, 1852, Mr. Clement stated, in his reports to the company, that when 50 tons per diem could be obtained from the lodes, after all necessary levels, cross-cuts, shafts, and roads had been fully gone into, that a ton of ore would then be extracted for 86½ (86 25c.) per ton, at the then costs of labour and materials; it has been done now at 53½ per ton of 2000 lbs.—1856.

The reducing charges were calculated on doing 50 tons per diem, that it could be done for 3s 75c., or 15s. 6d.; up to the present time no one has done it cheaper than 84½, or 18s. 7d., per ton; but it must be recollected that only small amounts of tons have been reduced per mill, say about 20 tons per diem, at any mill in California. At first starting a mill, let it be of whatever trade,—metal, cotton, cloth, or flour,—the larger amounts done leave the most profit, and cost the least per ton or yard; and that some years are required for perfection.—*Vide* Real del Monte, Mexico; La Bella Raquella, Spain; United Mines, Cornwall; and the Linares Mines, in Spain.

Time required varies—*e. g.*, the East Tolgus Copper Mine, in Cornwall, to which I have been contributing for 6½ years, does not pay yet, and still it is not given up. There are various others which I could mention. JOHN H. CLEMENT.

ASTHMA.—ONE of DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, IMMEDIATELY RELIEVES the most violent ASTHMA, COUGH, or COLD, and protects weak lungs from all the irritation of fogs and frosts.—Sold by all chemists, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

Original Correspondence.

UCHATIUS CAST-STEEL.

SIR,—There appears to be not the least doubt that it has been completely proved that Capt. Uchatius has invented a most economical process for manufacturing excellent cast-steel, for all purposes to which it is applicable, but I am at a loss to understand the object of cast-steel rails. Of course, they will not laminate, but what security is there that a rail, or any number of rails, may not shiver to fragments under the irregular exigencies of traffic? Of all metals, the fracture of cast-steel most resembles that of glass. Brittle rails would be a very calamitous accession to railway contingencies. I should very much like to hear what are the views entertained on this question.—*Nov.* 11. DAVID MUSHET.

IMPROVED OFFICIAL GEOLOGY.

SIR,—It is very pleasing to see the Government geologists are improving, and beginning to learn something. It is nearly four years since Mr. Selwyn sent over his fine paper and ideal sections, in the right school form, upon the igneous metamorphism, &c., of Victoria. I recollect Prof. Ramsay defended these visions with such energy, against the plain truths of Mr. Evan Hopkins, that I recommended in your Journal, as an excellent subject for the next Christmas amusements, a pantomime entitled "Harlequin Digger, or Geologist in search of a Volcano." But what I do not like to see at all is the slippery way in which these imitative pedants slide into the truth, without the least acknowledgement as to how they were let in. There is really something very impudent in the passage quoted by Mr. Hopkins from Mr. Selwyn's report, in which he adopts, as if they were his own, the very words of the prior author, whose views for more than a dozen years have been pelted at, sneered at, and ignored by all the would-be established geologists. This very bad habit of robbing a man of his name is so very noxious that we must feel astonished to find it existing in scientific circles, of which the profession is truth. I referred to the prevalence of such a sad propensity in a late letter, upon Cort's inventions. Instead of this mean manner of stepping into Mr. Hopkins's shoes, now that they find they can no longer look up the truth in their little establishments, the manly course would be for the whole body of igneous geologists to hold a formal meeting, and publicly recant their errors; and as a recompense for their past blind neglect and prejudiced opposition, pass a worthy vote of thanks to Mr. Hopkins for the persevering labours by which he has at length liberated an important science from the absurd fetters of a darker age, nation of this century, to rivet upon it as an immovable restraint. Such a manly course would do great men much more credit than a silent sneaking out of their errors.

Why, for instance, did the president of the Geological Society wrap up his admission of the truth of Mr. Hopkins's views in such a convoluted conglomeration as is quoted next to the extract from Mr. Selwyn's report? I do like to see even men of science possessed with straightforward honesty and candour. How much less trouble it would have been to have written the name of *the* geologist whose opinions he was admitting, than to have constructed all those balance-machines about "greater" and "equal," and "disposed" and "probability."

Then follows that arch-plagiarist, the ex-Prof. Ansted, through a long string of mystified verbosity, until he finds that, "at any rate, it is safe to conclude that there is at present a powerful necessity"—for what? For *reconsidering* a theory which Mr. Evan Hopkins has, many years since, tossed with a pitchfork out of the windows of common sense, and proved to be utterly at variance with that "physical chemistry," of which the ex-professor now issues his invitations that the study should be commenced. There are many things, far too many, to be ashamed of in the conduct of public men and public bodies, but such a mass of dishonest evasion, plagiarism, and prevarication, in men of science, makes unlearned men blush scarlet.

Nov. 10. DAVID MUSHET.

OUR GLOBE, AND THE GEOLOGISTS.

SIR,—I have sailed and travelled over a very large portion of our globe, and have been made acquainted with the actual conditions of each quarter of the world. I am, therefore, much astonished to find grave philosophers perpetually advocating its original incandescent fluidity, and that it is still in that state below. Such an idea is quite incomprehensible to me, and totally at variance with our knowledge of our terraqueous globe. When little was known of the composition of this earth such fancies might have been tolerated by an unreflecting race; but they do not suit the matter-of-fact experience and general ideas of the present age. The age of taking for granted all we hear is fast passing away.

It is well known to all those who have paid attention to the general character of our globe, that its entire surface, to an unknown depth, is composed of a very considerable proportion of *water*. The sea envelopes about three-fifths of the surface, besides penetrating to a great depth; and this saline liquid, notwithstanding its oscillations and its currents, retains its spheroidal form without the aid of fire or incandescent fluidity. Its variable temperature, even, is dependent on the sun's rays—it being found much cooler below, at the equator, than on the surface? Why then assume the existence of internal fire, and where is the necessity of enclosing such turbulent incandescent conditions within? Who has ever succeeded in enclosing liquid fire within a thin semi-aqueous globe? What on earth would be the use of the molten element in the permanent economy of nature? Would not the ocean, the air, and all other substances combined with oxygen, be consumed or changed? What are called the dry lands, which constitute our islands and continents, contain above 30 per cent. of water, and about 20 per cent., chemically combined, even in some of the hardest crystals of our primary rocks. Where is there such a substance as a compound of fire and matter? It matters not how deep we sink into the solid rock, *moisture is found to prevail everywhere*—water is always the predominating element in nature. Every miner knows this, and the indication of the value of a lode when *water* is issuing from it. Indeed, ice and snow occupy a very large region in perpetuity; and the animal as well as the vegetable kingdom is composed of more than one-half water. The dry lands and the solid rocks are saturated, softened, and disintegrated by water, and are carried, as mud and sand, into the ocean, by means of rains, springs, floods, &c. Their sediments are moulded again into the spheroidal shape of our globe by the tidal waves. All kinds of eruptions and depressions produced by chemical causes are, in the lapse of ages, levelled by the ocean; the spheroidal form of the surface is thus constantly preserved, simply by means of water and not by fire. These operations appear to have been at work since the creation, and the whole surface of the earth—its height, depth, and configuration—have been constantly changing, within certain limits, by these natural aqueous actions. These facts being, then, self-evident in all parts of the world, it is somewhat singular—indeed extraordinary—that both mathematicians and geologists, still maintain "the impossibility of accounting for the earth's figure, without supposing it to have been once a *fused* mass." Indeed, they employ this assumption to explain almost all terrestrial phenomena, although, it must be admitted, in a very incongruous and clumsy manner. They have most unaccountable notions of the effects of liquid fire, and appear to be totally forgetful of the fact that fire is merely the result of intense combustion. Water, on the contrary, is a compound but fixed element, and may be preserved during indefinite periods in a comparatively quiescent state, without the risk of congelation; whereas a hot body in a melted state cannot. The growth of minerals, of vegetables, and of animals, does not require molten matter, but they cannot develope, nor have a momentary existence, without *water*. Had there been a necessity of melting the globe by fire to form it into a spheroid, it would be equally requisite for it to continue in a molten state to preserve that shape; but as water appears to be the existing acting liquid agent in developing, crystallizing, preserving, and remodelling its superficies, and, as the surface of the ocean forms a spheroid, why then should not the earth have commenced by the same aqueous cause as that we now see at work?

Such strange ideas of incandescent bodies, with all their impossible conditions, justify one in asking the professors of these doctrines what are their reasons for calling in the aid of fire at all, to try to persuade their students of its necessity in the formation of our earth, to do what is actually being done daily before our eyes by means of water? Why risk the science and its professors to be brought to ridicule, and to injure the minds of those who may be weak enough to believe such absurd doctrines? Let them look at the shapes which drops of water assume—drops of quicksilver and other natural spheroidal productions—and compare such with those forms produced by melted matter. Let them go to our large iron-foundries, and see the ordinary effects of heat and incandescent matter, and take a lesson therefrom. Why should the minds of the rising generation be contaminated by such absurdities? It has been truly observed, that "superstitions would soon die, if so many old women wouldn't act as nurses, to keep them alive." Old and incompatible notions, which gave celebrity to some of our scientific forefathers, are still retained, to the great injury of scientific progress.

Professor Hennessy read a long paper at the British Association, "On the Physical Structure of the Earth," founded entirely on the igneous notion, without bringing forward any substantial reason showing the necessity of such an agent to mould this globe, although he must have known that it is being remoulded daily, as well as in the past, by water, to provide for our wants, and those of successive generations. There is an immense amount of valuable time wasted on this igneous dogma at scientific meetings by lecturers, and also in schools, which might be turned to much better advantage were mathematicians and geologists to take a common-sense view of the matter, and be less fond of mere assumptions. I am happy to observe a tendency to repudiate such an absurd doctrine. EVAN HOPKINS.

Thurloe-sq., Brompton, Nov. 13.

THE CORNWALL MINING SCHOOL.

SIR,—In again referring to this institution, I beg to express my conviction of its ultimate success and beneficial results upon the mining operations both of Cornwall and Devon, and in some degree to mining in general, wherever carried on, and to which the influence of the Cornwall Mining School will extend. I am rather afraid that it is too much the custom of practical men (so called) to confide in the past beneficial results of certain mining operations, which have been conducted by some few of their leading captains; not that I would for one moment underrate the value of such men as those mentioned by Mr. J. Petherick, jun., still I should be very sorry to see him and others resting upon the success of times past, without making all possible effort to excel in every way that it is both their duty and privilege to do.

Suppose, for instance, the captains referred to had, in conjunction with their great practical skill, a pretty good share of scientific attainments, is there not a strong probability of their success proving far more beneficial both to the employer and the employed? For instance, let the accumulated "tin" burrows of Tincroft be taken into account, and will it not at once prove the absence of an element essential to the proper working of Cornish mines? Who can deny that these burrows are not in themselves proofs in favour of the establishment of local and central schools for the education of miners, who are to conduct, as they ought, the mining operations of the present and future times? I will just give you one other instance—viz., the flow (so called) at the Great Wheal Vor, and I ask if that will prove the past to be equal to the requirements? This is a very different state of things to that existing at Tincroft, the one being strictly a tin mine, and worked as such, while the other is copper and tin, but worked principally for copper, hence the probability of such an error. However, I should be very sorry to accuse the captains in either instance of being inferior men—nay, doubtless, they were among the best of the practicals, for aught I know. I merely refer to the fact, in order to show that to be a practical, in the sense in which the miners regard it, is not enough; it is the bounden duty of every man who undertakes the management of any given piece of work to make himself thoroughly master of his work. And what if a miner understands the sciences of geology, chemistry, and the like, is he the less qualified for his post? On the contrary. Well, then, it follows that to do the work assigned is not enough; that work should be done well, and with the greatest practical skill and economy, hence the necessity of scientific knowledge as well as practical.

In my last I made reference to the possibility of the establishment of a local mining school, under the supervision of Capts. C. Thomas, Tonkin, and others at Camborne, as in that place there are many advantages, such as the existence of an institution, a good working committee, and hundreds of young men who would avail themselves of the opportunity presented, whereby they could acquire a better knowledge of the things with which they have to do. It was with this view that I said "the first 12 months would give ample demonstration of the effects anticipated." By such an experiment you would soon prepare the requisite material for the support and development of the value of the Truro Mining School. This I regard as the college into which it will be wise for all to enter who intend to possess the necessary qualifications essential to the discharge of their duties, and the development of the great mineral resources of the British empire, or anywhere else.

I held an opinion, three years since, to the following effect:—"That the importance and power of the central school will be full in the same proportion as its supplies shall come from local schools." That opinion is now endorsed by the experience of those in connection with the central school at Truro. I do not say they have in so many words endorsed it, but the result has, and that is more than words. Doubtless, they will not give me credit for having predicted the exact state of things, as is now patent to every careful observer, but even that is no proof of the inefficiency of the institution. The absence of the pupils alone is the cause of it; therefore, I am the more anxious that the deserving of the working miners should enjoy the advantages of an institution, whose object is the benefit of the present and future generations, but especially that of the miners.—47, *Old Broad-street, Nov.* 14. R. C. MANUEL.

THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

SIR,—I trouble you with a few observations only, in acknowledgment of the "kind consideration for a young man," for which Mr. Mushet takes credit in his last letter. It was, doubtless, from this "kind consideration" that he published an expression of Dr. Percy's, written upon the supposition that Mr. Mushet's *ex parte* statement was correct, and suppressed the fact that he had received a subsequent letter from Dr. Percy, after my explanation to him, of an entirely different character.

Mr. Mushet is anxious to know the import of the phrase, "A passed student of the Government School of Mines." I will tell him what, at any rate, every passed student has learnt:—1. Not to criticise a report without seeing the specimen reported upon.—2. Not to confound magnetic iron ore with the common hematite of Cumberland and Lancashire.—3. That a magnetic iron ore of 55 per cent. metal cannot be equivalent to 70 per cent. *protoxide*, for the simple reason that an ore of protoxide of iron is an absolute impossibility. Mr. David Mushet is of opinion that it would be difficult to find a purchaser for an ore of 70 per cent. protoxide. Would it not be more difficult to find the ore?

On these three points, Mr. Mushet's "*scientific* opinions happen to vary from the dogmas of the place." Mr. Mushet, sen. (who has indeed "done the state some service"), would scarcely have made such ridiculous blunders: it is a pity the son should so mar the father's high reputation.

If Mr. Mushet will accept a word of humble advice from a student of the school he so much despises, it is this—To think a little more, and write a great deal less; to read some of the most elementary works on chemistry and mineralogy; and to purchase a Latin dictionary. He will, by these means, be saved the mortification of publicly using scientific terms, of the meaning of which he is wholly ignorant, and of attempting to cure an absurd blunder in the use of a Latin word by the still more absurd subterfuge of attributing it to the fault of the compositor, when no possible alteration of a vowel or diphthong can make it anything but nonsense.

Lime-street, Nov. 13. JOHN BAKER.

SPECIAL RULES FOR SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT, REVISED.

SIR,—Nothing but my previous engagements in the cause of Education, which I feel morally bound to fulfil, have prevented me from making at once extended remarks on the revised special rules for the South Staffordshire coal mining district. Without my intelligence is becoming blunted by time, or warped by prejudice, so that I cannot seize what is useful and effective, then I dare predict that Sir George Grey will find no difficulty in deciding which of the two—the special rules, or the revised ones—to ratify by the sanction of his high official authority.

These revised rules contrast admirably with the originals, and show in a forcible manner that no amount of scientific and social advantages can eliminate the sound practical common-sense which is derived from plodding experience, similar to that which the mine agents and ground bailiffs of South Staffordshire have manifested in the discussion of laws to regulate the conduct of miners. Depend upon it, the House of Commons does not contain every Solon; neither is it the representative of all legislative wisdom which this great country can boast of. COAL MINER.

Nov. 13.

EDUCATION FOR THE CORNISH MINER.

SIR,—I am not going to find fault with the doings and sayings of Messrs. Punnett, Thomas, and Co., but to offer a plan I have long advocated; and some years ago I named it to one of our Cornish lords, who approved of it, and gave me to understand that he would urge it in the proper quarter. It is generally acknowledged that Cornish miners, as a class of working men, are more intelligent than any other, and I contend that they only want language to express themselves to be found far superior to any miners in the world. Now, what I want is to have a lecturer or lecturers, to travel through the mining districts, provided with something like an omnibus, to carry stones of every description, labelled in plain English—their proper names, and those by which they are known in Cornwall and elsewhere. The miner would very soon, by this plan, find language to express himself in print. Stones of mineral in the same way. Then there should be the blowpipe, and to show how it is used. A few chemicals, and their use. Maps, plans, and sections, showing heaves, slides, &c. The best constructed miners' dial, and how it is used. Models of mining machinery, of the best and most useful descriptions, including dressing, washing, &c. The lecturer could travel from mine to mine, or town to town, with post horses; or, perhaps, "Cap'n Will, Dick, or Tom," would do the needful. How is this to be paid? I say, by subscription, which would be readily made. Care should be taken in obtaining a fit and proper lecturer. A MINER WHO HAS WORKED AT THE "TRUNK."

Nov. 11.

PRACTICAL MINERS, AND MINE EDUCATION.

SIR,—I am glad to see the Cornish mine agents come forward, to let Mr. Punnett and the world know that an erroneous estimation has been made of their capacity. Capt. Tonkin first replied to Mr. Punnett's remarks, delineated the character of the Cornish mine agents, and, I think, showed their ability to compete with Mr. Punnett's German philosophers.

Capt. Chas. Thomas's letter was also written in a masterly and perspicuous manner, and will redound to his credit as a Cornish mine agent, but there are scores, nay, I may say hundreds, of Cornish mine agents who are well able to write letters explanatory of their views as practical men in mining, and whose ability would throw Mr. Punnett's theoretical knowledge in the shade.

Capt. John Petherick, jun., in furtherance of the ability of Cornish mine agents, also enumerates several mines in Cornwall that have been "opened up" by the several Cornish mine agents whom he names. This letter is also a step in the right direction, to challenge the efficiency of Mr. Punnett's German miners; but Mr. Petherick might have gone much further, and enumerated the Gwennap Consolidated Mines, which paid a greater amount of dividends than any other mine in Cornwall, Wheal Unity, Wheal Gorland, Old Wheal Buller, and many others, set to work and prosecuted under the superintendence and management of the late Capt. William Davey; and whilst on this subject I may mention to Capt. Petherick that an error is made in his letter with respect to the United Mines being brought out by Capt. W. Francis, for I think he will find on enquiry that these mines were brought out by Capt. W. Davey also; but to mention the whole of the mine agents in Cornwall whose practical knowledge, skill, genius and ability, deserve the praise of every speculator, would be to enumerate more names than I have time to write, or your columns have space to insert. From my knowledge, however, of the circumstances under which the United Mines were resuscitated, some five or six years since, by the skill and judgment displayed by Capt. John Davey, who incited the present adventurers to further prosecute that undertaking, I cannot close my letter without mentioning the facts, which are:—That, when these mines were all but abandoned, and when the Messrs. Taylor and their friends, considering them worthless, would work them no longer, they sold the materials to Messrs. Williams, Davey, Pryor, and others; who having entrusted the inspection of the mines, and the manner of proceeding to Capt. John Davey, he so carried out the trust reposed in him as to be the means of opening a large field of wealth both in the United Mines and Wheal Clifford, to the benefit and advantage of thousands of miners, hundreds of shareholders, and many merchants and landowners. Here is a case amongst many, which displays science, and judgment and practical knowledge, and which, I think, if Mr. Punnett could show a similar instance amongst the German miners, would and ought to earn for the individual a substantial testimonial of something more than respect.—I say, let those who earn the laurels wear them.

Kenwyn. A WORKING MINER.

RITTON CASTLE MINE—CAPT. J. SEYMOUR.

SIR,—I did not see the remarks of "W. E. D." (Darlaston), on Ritton Castle Mine, in time to reply last week, being engaged surveying the Mendip Hill Mines. You may remember, Mr. Editor, that I received a very similar retort to the remarks I made on Hingston Down some time since, when I replied that the appearance of one barbinger did not constitute a retinue of rich followers.

If "W. E. D." will again refer to my report on Ritton Castle Mine, in your Journal of Oct. 28, 1854, I think he will consider it a very favourable one. It is there stated that they had junctions of lodes with each other, and with an elvan course, all in a good lead stratification. To prove these points, they had erected a small steam-engine, sunk 22 fms., and drove about 20 fms. on one lode. The amount of money spent to accomplish this no one cared to tell me, but the shareholders appeared to me to have had quite enough of it. My advice to them was, not to sink deeper with so small an engine, but to drive, and see the lode at all the promising points about these intersections, when I thought they would have quite water enough for their engine to master; and if the lode was a leady one, it would show quite sufficient indications at that level to warrant deeper prosecution.

These remarks not suiting your correspondent, he being an interested party, caused him to proffer his views; but they were such as he had not sufficient confidence in to back with anything but an anonymous signature. Now, on discovering a little lead, he turns round and barks; but my advice to him is, not to be too turbulent till he is clear out of the wood. To what depth they have sunk the shaft during the last two years, I do not know.

Turning to my remarks, I think they were genuine to the letter, as I see, by their report in your Journal of April 19, that they had commenced to fork the water, with a view of driving the 25 fm. cross-cut; and, on Aug. 30, they again state, "We have gained the footwall of No. 3 lode, which is 9 feet wide, with only spots of lead," and that they had risen up 2 fms., which brought them through to old workings, where they found a level driven full 15 fms. beyond this rise; and in the 7¼ level, Bog shaft, the ore continued good, and it had been set to rise at 6*l.* per ton. If I take their reports verbatim, they do not indicate a very luxuriant and lucrative summer.

I now ask, before closing this subject, what more is wanted to confirm my remarks than their own words. First, they say, on cutting into the lode, it contained only spots of ore; but, on their rising up to the old workings, they have lead that can be raised for 6*l.* per ton. Therefore, had they driven to the old workings in the 22 fm. level, as I recommended, they would have holed to the old workings, and discovered this lead 13 months since. In conclusion, I beg to reiterate that all good lead mines show good ore at a shallow depth.

Respecting Capt. Seymour, I never met him but once, and then his conduct appeared very indifferent. He now gainsays facts; therefore, I no longer consider him worthy of my notice—in fact, when I ascertained who "J. S." was, I was sorry I had made any observations on his remarks; nor should I trouble myself now, but for the consideration that your readers out of the district in which he resides might not know him. As regards Capt. Seymour's proceedings at Callington, I appeal to Capt. T. Penaluna, one of the oldest and most respectable mine agents in that district, and also one of the many who collected by his desire. If I meet any one to have a discussion, it must be a person who does not attempt to pervert truth—who can get security for my expenses, if, on my arrival, the party should have mysteriously disappeared; and, moreover, he must be a person of regular habits.

Concerning the Treburget Mine, I did there what no man ever did before or since in the north of Cornwall, and east of Wheal Rose. I opened the mine, and carried it out, so that it paid its tens of thousands in dividends to the fortunate adventurers; and further, I was never connected with any undertaking but that I made it pay; and still further, I never would receive any remuneration before I had earned it.

What Capt. Seymour or his associates may think of my views, or my meddling with the business of others, is a matter of indifference to me. I am open to the world, and let them confute me. One thing is certain—I never recommend such mines as Caroline Wheal Hooper and Trethevey. They are such as no one would commend to another who was a judge of lodes and stratifications, or cause a company to spend 500*l.* on. I may be wrong as to his being the agent of Lostwithiel Iron Mine: it is more likely to be Grey Mare Iron Mine, enquired after in the Notices to Correspondents in your last Journal, by "J. E. L." (Gresham House), and "W. T. R." (Birmingham).

In conclusion, I beg to say that the success of Mining would be even greater and more rapid, provided parties stuck to the motto, "Energetic application and progress," instead of "Idleness and ignorance," which are the parents of many vices.

I shall next week go into Cornwall to inspect a few mines, when I hope I shall not witness the effects of the latter, but striking evidences of the former. N. ENNOR.

Wiveliscombe, Nov. 10.

THEORETICAL IRON MAKERS.

SIR,—Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to account for the violent hostility of Mr. Gladstone and his friends—the ironmasters—towards the Bessemer process, as expressed by him in his letter under this title in your last Journal, as also for the non-hostility of that gentleman and his friends in regard to Martien's perforated troughs—a process scarcely to be compared with that of Mr. Bessemer. It is, however, much in favour of the latter gentleman, that his process is deemed worthy of opposition from the ironmasters, as it betrays a suspicion that it may interfere with their old-established operations. Indeed, the offer of trial by wager to the extent of 500*l.* is a sufficiently convincing proof of itself that Mr. Hall, of the Bloomfield Iron-Works (Journal, Oct. 25), has not a leg to stand upon in support of his argument, as trial by wager is uniformly felt to be the last resort of defeated argument.—*Poole, Dorset, Nov.* 10. HENRY W. REVELEY.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—Not the least extraordinary feature in the present state of the copper trade is that which the Ticketings present to us, now reduced to a complete farce and mere semblance of a sale, under the arrangements of the associated smelters, whilst the miners attending them must either labour under some hallucination, or be endowed with powers of patience of no ordinary kind, to sit quietly from the commencement to the close of the sale. I can only account for it as a strong proof of the force of habit, or by that proneness in our nature to be pleased at being deceived, at whatever cost to ourselves; or perhaps they are really incredulous, and believe all things to be right as they should be. And here the case strongly reminds me of old John Ellery's bull, who, although no calf in the parish could call him father, yet he went through the ceremony with such solemnity, *bon cœur*, and apparent good faith, that he contrived to preserve his character notwithstanding. A MINER.

Redruth, Nov. 12.

REMARKABLE MINERAL VEINS.

SIR,—In looking over some old numbers of the Journal, I met with the excellent article of Prof. Ansted's (No. 2 in your Supplement in June last). I consider his remarks most judicious, and could only have proceeded from an experienced pen. His suggestions I shall gladly follow up, where he advises mining engineers to make known facts and localities they may meet with which may conduce to the general information and welfare. This path I had already begun to tread, but found it so sterile in anything but fame, and subject now and then to the shafts of would-be critics, that I had given up the study to nothing more than making private notes for my own satisfaction. Now that we have such clever and unbiassed men as Ansted and Hunt to invite our assistance, no doubt it will be readily responded to.

I admire the Professor's concluding remarks, that whatever he may say of certain localities, or more particularly mines, must not be judged of as having the most remote reference to his connection with them. This is as it should be; it too often happens, if a person speaks of peculiarites in a mine, he is charged with either lauding or condemning it.

In your Journal of Oct. 25 you advocate a public acknowled[illegible] of one who deserves well of his country, for the liberal contribu[illegible] science, without the slightest attempt at secresy or egotism, and with an [illegible] manner that it would be well if some of the Duchy officers would imitate. I regret to see that the call has not been responded to as it should have been. I trust it only wants a beginning, when I feel convinced subscriptions would pour in, and a testimonial would be raised that would show the world talent is appreciated. It would act as a stimulus to young students to persevere in the paths of science (usually so badly paid), and show them if wealth be not the reward, a just appreciation of their endeavours will not be neglected or refused. I hope these remarks may induce some persons of eminence in the mining world to commence so noble an object.

Nov. 11. A MINING ENGINEER.

PRACTICAL MINING—GREAT SHEBA DISTRICT.

SIR,—When I made the few remarks on the Great Phœnix and other districts in Cornwall, I did it from a pure motive. It was not my intention to stir up a nest of hornets, or by any means to cause a paper war with Mr. Ennor or any one; indeed I have seen too much of mining to consider myself fully learned in all its wonderful operations, therefore I am open to conviction, and should feel it a pleasure, and consider it an act of kindness, where any one of your correspondents could at any time convince me of an error. There is nothing on earth that would have a greater tendency in showing the weakness of the mind than self-esteem, because those men will but seldom acknowledge their errors, and generally consider themselves incapable of committing such. When I find out a man who considers himself far superior to the general class of miners, I think we ought to look for some extraordinary work carried out by such individuals. Example, in every sense of the word, is better than precept. Mr. Ennor says he is a target for the public to fire at, and his ambition is such that he considers himself not hit as yet; as much as to say that his knowledge of mining is far superior to all practicals in Cornwall or Devon.

Now, Mr. Ennor, we cannot allow this; we know who you are and what you are. We believe you to be an observing man, and we give you credit for using your thoughts, and are frequently amused by reading your numerous letters; but be careful how far you reason on geology. I am aware that the first method of studying geology is personal observations. There is no science that teaches you to make use of your eyes more completely and habitually than geology. The sermons in the veins of the earth are never to be heard, but they are always to be read—and that with your own eyes. But remember, my good man, who you are, and how far this science may lead you in the desert of mysteries, where you will find no end, nor any one to guide you. The work of Nature in the subterraneous caverns of the earth is a work of time to complete and to become master of.

Your time, Mr. Ennor, is too short, even if you were to live a thousand years, to discover one-tenth of the mysteries manifested in Nature. I think, very frequently, how weak and short-sighted our great men (that have written so much on geology) must think themselves when they compare their works to that of Nature. We cannot travel but a very short distance in any part of Cornwall or Devon without being struck with wonder and surprise, especially when we descend a mine. The first thing our attention is generally drawn to is the nature of the strata, and the different angles they form; as we descend deeper, perhaps from an adit to the 20, we discover another nature of rock; we ask—How came this? Was it always in this position? How came the change? What is the cause of the change? We then take a survey of the lode; we see some fathoms worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm.; the next few fms. of the lode is small and worthless. How came this? Was it always the case? Is the rich bunch of ore, before-mentioned, decaying, or was it always as it now appears? We find the poor part of the lode traversed with veins of quartz spotted with copper, and taking a different angle to that of the lode. Are these impoverishers, or feeders? if the latter, for why, and how? We see in these cases the dip of strata changed altogether, the nature of the rock becoming much softer or harder. How came this? Is there a cause, if so, what is the cause? Again, in travelling through the long levels of some mines in Cornwall, we find numerous slides and heaves, together with oblique branches, which form a junction with the lode, and frequently heave the latter to the right or left, and then we find the lode take its regular course. Is the lode lengthened or shortened by this sudden break? Is it a sudden break? It is very easy to explain why a lode is hove by a cross-course, but what is the cause of its taking its regular course again? At the junction of those two lodes the dip of strata is changed. How is this? Again, at the junction of the cross-course (say) in the 20, there is a rich course of copper discovered, worth (say) 10*l.* per fm.; but, in driving through the cross-course on the other part of the lode, with the lode equally as large, and apparently as rich, it is in reality not worth more than 6*l.* or 7*l.* per ton. How is this? Was this rich bunch of ore, that was worth 10*l.* per ton, always the same, or gradually decreasing in value? Again, the bunch of copper on the lode the other side of the cross-course is only worth 7*l.* per ton. Is this ore to become as rich as the former, if so, when and how? Again, we generally find native copper in the branches or vicinity of the lode. Was this native copper formed in the earth at the same time as the inferior, if so, when and how? In the Callington Mines, where I worked for many years, an east and west lode hove a north and south one upwards of 9 ft., which is seldom or never seen in any other mine. How came this? Was this east and west course formed in the earth before the north and south one? In the foot of Kit Hill there is a stratum of clay-slate, overlapping micaceous slate. Was this always the case, or was the micaceous slate, once lying on the granite, in place of the clay-slate? In travelling half-a-mile south of Callington, we see a decomposed elvan, much resembling the old sandstone in colour. How came it this colour? And in travelling on the road another quarter of a mile towards Saltash, we find a deposit of blue elvan, with layers of mica-slate on it. What is the cause of the mica-slate lying on the elvan? In the south extremity of Kit Hill we find layers of the blue slate, traversed by numerous veins of elvan, with a floor of decomposed granite, and the lodes passing through it taking a southern underlay, with the longitudinal bearing different to the run of lodes in the Holmbush or Callington Mines. How came this, what is the cause? Was it by the rising of Kit Hill granite? There is a large elvan dike on the top of Kit Hill dipping west, traversed by several branches, with the granite apparently lying on it; and on the west side of this hill, towards Callington Mines, there is another elvan lying on the granite. What is the cause of this? Was this the original formation? In travelling from Callington to Liskeard, we find a decomposed elvan, with lodes passing through it, in the hill near Newbridge. In crossing the river we see a large cross-course, with no elvan to the north, but large layers of greywacke. Is this elvan cut off by the cross-course which is running nearly parallel with the lode? From St. Ive to Liskeard we pass by a deep cutting, where we can discern 15 regular north and south veins. Are those veins impoverishers or feeders to the lead mines south, all of which form nearly the same angle? About four miles south of Liskeard we find the clay-slate altogether forming another angle, with layers of rock, composed of much lime, &c. What is the cause of this change of strata? In Herodsfoot Mine, about seven or eight years since, when I inspected it, I broke some red jasper. There is none of this in the lead mines near Liskeard, south and eastward. Is this owing to the change of strata, or for what reason? Near the cliffs of Polperro, I broke solid stones of copper ore in red jasper, and no lode to be seen. How came this copper here? Is there any such stone to be seen on the north coast? Why not, what is the reason? In Trewavces cliffs, near Breage, where I inspected about ten

years ago, I saw a rich bunch of ore in a decomposed granite; and near the same level the clay-slate or killas was cut in two, and the lode found to be poor and worthless. What is the cause of this? as other mines in this district are generally rich in killas. In the Holmbush Mine, near Callington, there are two cross-lodes, but a few degrees different in their bearings, one producing rich stones of lead and fluor-spar, the other, much larger, producing nothing but hard quartz. How is this? And why should two lodes, running so near each other, be so different in their composition. In the neighbourhood of Oakhampton there are several lodes open at surface near the granite. Why is the stratified rock more composed of lime than the mines near Tavistock? And why do the backs of the lodes present a different appearance from any other in the two counties. I have seen opened on the Forest of Dartmoor 15 lodes, regular and well-defined. What is the reason that not one of those lodes produces a spot of copper. Now, Mr. Editor, let Mr. Ennor, or any of your correspondents, well consider those remarks, and I think they will not be inclined to consider themselves fully learned. There is always something new to be seen in mining.

Now, in reference to my friend on Great Sheba Consols, I will not recall my statements to some of my friends. I did say that this mine is a certainty. This statement I made to one or two gentlemen before I made a discovery of copper. Since I left the mine, which is more than two years since, there has been about 7000*l.* worth of copper raised above the 40, and many thousand pounds' worth more in sight; and I flatter myself in thinking that in a very short time your anonymous correspondent will have no reason to complain of my assertion. One thing is pretty certain, that had the mine been now paying dividends he would have forgoten to make use of my name. Some persons are very apt to show the smallest error in its most glaring colours, still I beg to ask him to wait patiently until the work I have proposed is executed; then let him use my name, in which way he thinks proper, in reference to my assertion of this mine. Before I conclude, I beg to tell Mr. Ennor that I am not inclined for paper war, as no profitable information can be derived from envious epistles. But I beg to tell him that there are many practical men in Cornwall who are more able than myself to answer, or question on, the remarks I have made; but recollect I have reasons to show why those dislocations take place, and to give my reasons on every remark I have made.—*Great Sheba Consols.* JOHN SPARGO.

GOLD EXTRACTION—LOW'S PATENT.

SIR,—I observe a letter in your last week's Journal, signed "C. J. D.," in which he wishes to know what has become of certain processes for gold extraction, and suggests that probably the parties are using them exclusively for their own private advantage. I know nothing of any of the processes named, except the one which I have patented. I certainly have been working it for my own private benefit, which I have an undoubted right to do, but I have by no means kept the exclusive right to use it to myself, as I have granted licenses to parties who are now working it upon a large scale. I have not thought it right to occupy your valuable space with further discussion upon a process which has been abundantly proved to be perfectly successful, both practically and commercially, in extracting the gold from the ores of Wales and other parts of this kingdom; but should your correspondent, or any other persons who are interested in the matter, wish for any information upon the subject, I shall be happy to furnish them with it, on application to me; and they will find that I by no means wish to keep the exclusive right, but shall be happy to arrange with them for permission to use my patents for this kingdom, and for most foreign countries.

Laboratory, 13, *St. James's-road, Holloway.* CHARLES LOW.

GOLD IN ENGLAND, AND GOLD EXTRACTORS.

SIR,—I have perused with much interest the letter, in your last Journal, from "C. J. D." (Handsworth), and headed "On Gold in England, and Gold Extractors;" but I own at the same time, with some little surprise, that, while the names of other parties are given who have been conspicuous for their pretensions to accomplish the grand desideratum here dwelt upon, no reference is made to a communication from myself upon this subject, which you did me the favour to insert in your Number of Oct. 18, page 700, to which I now beg leave to recommend your correspondent's attention, believing from the tenor and object of his remarks that he cannot yet have perused it. He will there perceive that the system I have lately patented for the reduction of metallic ores, by extracting the sulphur which holds the metals, by means of solution, not only corresponds to, but was actually conceived upon, a conviction of the truth of the theory he adopts of a loss of the precious metals by the mere force of sublimation. He will also perceive that my process of the treatment of the matrix is at once simple and inexpensive; and the only point where we seem in any measure to disagree is upon his hypothesis of a system whereby the extraction of the gold particles can be accomplished by one process, without "involving an after separation."

To this final result I admit that my system of working does not extend, and I allow myself to think that a very long practice in chemicals warrants me in assuming that such a consummation is impracticable by any combinations or appliances at present known to science in that department; but, as I need scarcely remark, the separation of metals in a mixed granular state, to which my treatment brings them, is readily effected by the ordinary methods of the amalgam, or of the smelting furnace only, as may be required.

On the notable economy of my plan (including every cost), by contrast with either of the systems your correspondent has adverted to, or with any other yet proposed, I need only refer to the description of the process and needful machinery, as explained in my above-mentioned letter. Indeed, on any comparison of relative cost, mine may be said to be all but insignificant, in view of the results, where the ores really contain gold and silver in any quantities to warrant the expectation of a remunerative return. Of course, it is only when the assay upon sample has already shown a sufficient promise that my treatment should be applied. It is simply needful that the metals should be there, and I have no fear of obtaining them from any of their sulphates, and very cheaply, too.

Since securing a patent, I have conversed freely with well-known mineralogists and analytical chemists upon the merits of my system, who all subscribe to it *nem. con.*, viewing it as a remarkable discovery, not less surprising in itself than highly important in its consequences; but the chief wonder is that, being so very simple, it has never yet been found out and made available.—*Nov.* 12. P. A. GODEFROY.

THE IRON CRITIC OF THE GOLD GRINDERS.

SIR,—Curran was an impromptu wit, but Dr. Collyer mistakes as to Sheridan; he was known to be a laborious brilliant, studying hard over his good things for months, and carrying them about, watching the happy moment for their delivery; I may, therefore, be excused waiting four weeks for an opportunity to append my afterpiece to a tragedy. It is rather sad that Dr. Collyer should be doomed to confine his remarks to hogs, unless, indeed, it be his object to acquire their native tongue; but he seems good-natured, and I will, therefore, venture with him into the stye. I collect that the swinish multitude he refers to are the directors of the Fort Bowen Company; the fashionable black and all black breed, with the thinnest possible sprinkling of wool, and who, it seems, according to their usual voracious propensities, have had their snouts already in the Doctor's pockets, to repair the bareness of their natural coats. I always feel a sympathy with directorial victims, and I shall, therefore, notwithstanding his unclean simile, take the trouble to relate how I came to witness the catastrophe of the gold grinders, and to watch with interest their ingenious occupation. My friend, Mr. Evan Hopkins, as every one knows, left England, early in 1852, to conduct a most promising gold speculation in Australia. After he was fairly shipped, the directorial swine turned out to be the choicest specimens ever seen of the regular fleeceless black breed; they have since become the most notorious ever known, both at the *podes* and the *antipodes*, walking about as mere libel sandwiches; for, as Theodore Hook described the men who are enclosed in placards, advertising sandwiches, &c., similarly, these men have now walked about our streets for some years, decked out behind and before, and all over, with libels in the largest type. No sooner was the cat out of the way than the mice began to play. Not satisfied with the golden fleece in hand in Australia, half-a-dozen more milking and fleecing companies were brought out by them, the right sort for milking shareholders' pockets, and shearing the coats off their backs. The example became contagious; the mining Pandemonium appeared to have broken loose, and mining company after mining company came out, one after another, under the auspices of reports said to be by Mr. Evan Hopkins, who, of course, knowing nothing about them at Alexandria, or Aden, or Singapore, could not very readily contradict them. All seemed determined, not to make hay while the sun shone, but, more appropriately, while it was absent from the sky, to do the deeds of darkness. There were the Britannia and the Poltimore, among the rest, which all the promoters of them knew for years to be quite worthless, upon Mr. Hopkins's reports. To keep up the farce, and raise a little more wind to distend the bubbles a little further, it became necessary, when no gold came out, to say that there was plenty of gold, if they could only discover the proper means to find it. Then arose the army of gold grinders. Dr. Collyer was not then in this country, he came a day after the fair, and he is, therefore, not prepared to know how many spirits, both clean and unclean, had taken the liveliest interest in gold grinding long previous to to his advent.

From my acquaintance with Mr. Hopkins, I know the merits of everything; or, rather, the demerits, of the disgraceful fictions which swarmed the public press of this country, up to the climax when Berdan's machine received the homage, almost—if, indeed, at all without exception—of the morning and evening daily press. After August, 1853, which was still long before Dr. Collyer brought over his appendix, my attention was further sharpened by receiving Mr. Hopkins's geological report of the colony of Victoria, illuminated by a relation of the doings of the directorial swine of his own company. I have often reflected how it is this herd have contrived to escape the steep place where the others perished, and I have concluded the reason to be, that there is no spirit so foul but is averse to ask leave to go into them, lest it should be stained. I learned new mysteries—I learned how the black directorial swine had ground a large capital out of the gossan of the shareholders; that, instead of applying it to the pretences on which it was raised, they left their agent destitute in the colony; and when he wrote letter after letter to complain of the ruin they were bringing on a most promising and brilliant adventure, they read his letters backwards, and sent reports to the *Times*, so exactly the reverse of the truth, that shares went up some 400 or 500 per cent. premium, under which happy influence the holdings of the directorial swine diminished to a marvellously small number. I was likewise further enlightened in the mysteries of gold grinding, when I learned that the advices with which the gossan herd were favoured, in March, 1853, in lieu of the legal annual meeting, to the effect that the gold grinding mills just erected by Mr. Evan Hopkins had been burned down just as they were going to begin, was a mere flam, the directorial swine having been informed months before, on Mr. Hopkins's first arrival in the colony, that it would not pay, and he had no intention of erecting grinding machines. It turned out that what was really burned, and the black pigs knew it all the time, was a shop containing flour and bacon and such necessary stuff for the molar grinders of the men.

But these advices were well advised for their purpose of share grinding. Thanks to Mr. Hopkins's indefatigable exertions, and the dread of his integrity, and of what he was able to reveal, a great deal of the capital remained unwasted. Some had been invested in valuable property in Melbourne, on which Mr. Hopkins was erecting an assaying establishment, capable of being most lucrative under judicious and honest management, and if under the worst management still provided residence and a good mercantile post for the little pigs of the stye. There really happened to be on this occasion something for the shareholders to lose in addition to their money, so it was time for the share grinding to begin, a very clever and ingenious scientific process of the brokers, by which the shareholders, who had been animated by the lively premium grunting of November to purchase at 4*l.* to 5*l.* per share, were frightened by the awful discount squeaking to sell at 10s. per share; and the directorial swine, knowing all about it, set their agents to work all over the country to do that of which I could make an interesting narrative, had I time.

There are a kind of pigs called vanishing pigs, which are an essential part of the furniture of a directorial stye. These are the directors who give merely their names to delude the public, and as soon as the premium time comes, and their shares are sold and the "swag" netted, cut and disappear. This is called resigning their seats at the board, meaning they do not mean to eat wash out of that hog trough any more. I confess I felt greatly hurt last spring, when I saw a man who had given such promise of honest ability to serve his country as Mr. Layard, deserting his parliamentary duties to accept the degrading office of chairman to a mushroom bank; but I was still more deeply pained to see that he did not at all know what he was about, but actually numbered among his colleagues one of these cowardly vanishing directorial hoars. Dr. Collyer will now perceive I had some interesting information in gold grinding before his arrival, although only in theory; and knowing so much of the mysteries, he can readily appreciate that I thought it denoted considerable simplicity of character to come over to this country in the hope of making practical improvements in an operation already so skilfully understood and practised.

Having had myself a pretty fair experience in the dealings of the professional lie makers, who come up to you like Joab to Amasa, with "How art thou, my brother?" and then stab you under the ribs, I exerted myself considerably from August, 1853, at the request of my friend, the absent agent, in explaining to the shareholders of this Augean stye their position, their dangers, and their remedies. In fact, no bubble company ever had the opportunity I afforded to these unhappy dupes to vindicate their rights and punish their plunderers. But my words were like water poured upon the sand. They proved the most sluggish, indifferent, and unworthy animals. I can hardly tell what breed they belonged to. They had everything in their own hands, if they had had the sense to move. They were as dull as the whole legal authorities were in the Tipperary Bank case, until the Irish Master of the Rolls gave his awakening judgment that "There could be no doubt that a conspiracy by falsehood to raise fictitiously the market value of shares of a joint-stock company, that the Queen's subjects may be deceived and injured, would be an indictable offence." Yet, I doubt if even this opinion would have moved their stupid apathy. Not one of them moved, though they had the first evidence in the world at hand to prove the deceit and injury. The moral tone of the City of London would have been vindicated, and enterprise might have been put on a wholesome footing, to give honest men confidence. But all was suffered to sink into the slough of despond. A promising branch of industry is utterly paralysed, because not a single shareholder could not be found with the 100th part of the spirit of a tailor, which is the 900th part of the spirit of a man. Whether it be the new Fort Bowen, *alias* old Bowen, *alias* Veraguas, *alias* Dr. Cullen's discovery, or any other brood, let not Dr. Collyer cast his pearls before swine, lest they turn again and rend him.—*Nov.* 14. DAVID MUSHET.

THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM ITS ORES.

SIR,—In last week's Journal there is a letter from one of your correspondents, who wishes for information respecting some of the patents for extracting gold from its ores. As a proprietor of mines containing large quantities of gold, I have taken much pains to ascertain the best modes of extraction, and I must declare my opinion that no process has yet appeared calculated to effect this object so perfectly as that of Mr. Charles Low. I have had opportunities of witnessing this process carried out on a very larges cale, and was so satisfied of its perfect success, that I secured a license for the use of the patent.

The prominent features in Mr. Low's patented process are—first, that the gold is most effectually extracted, and that by the most simple and natural means; and, secondly, with this important advantage—in so economical a mode of procedure as to leave a very large profit, even upon ores which yield a very small amount of gold.

I think I can undertake to reply to another part of your correspondent's enquiry, by stating that, to my certain knowledge, Mr. Low is not keeping the process exclusively to his own use, as he has not only granted me a license to use it, but to others, who are now working it upon a very large scale. The process is extremely simple, and I am now convinced is also metallurgically correct.

Nov. 13, A PROPRIETOR OF GOLD MINES IN WALES, AND ELSEWHERE.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to draw public attention to the following subject:—Are not the directors of joint-stock banks liable for any loss that may result from their embarking capital or granting loans to coal proprietors, since coal leases generally contain the usual clause that, in case of bankruptcy or insolvency, the lease becomes void, in proof of which we have before us two very disastrous facts—Strahan, Paul, and Co., to the extent of 100,000*l.*; and the Royal British Bank, to that of 60,000*l.* Both have just been proved to hold "valueless securities" for these serious sums. Having, a short time since, seen in your Journal some valuable remarks bearing upon this question, that "bankers, but especially joint-stock banks," have no right to become money lenders, and when thus acting are departing from their legitimate business, so that, when a crash takes place, we poor shareholders find to our sorrow that our funds have been squandered by some reckless adventurers, perhaps some of your intelligent correspondents could throw some light on this subject.—*Barnsley, Nov.* 13. P. A.

EAST BOSCEAN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—The purser, Mr. Michell, after having stopped the mine, hauled the material to surface, and got the agent appointed to another situation (United Mines), without his knowledge; very considerately called a meeting of shareholders to approve of his acts—or rather, in the words of the circular, to consider the propriety of stopping the mine, and selling the materials: of course, it would have been a waste of their time to have called them together before, for the purpose of consulting on the question. Now, has this been paralleled in the annals of mining for the last 30 years? If so, I do not recollect an instance. And for the kind consideration on the part of Mr. Michell, in looking into the affairs of his brother shareholders so very minutely, and in disposing of the mine and materials without giving them the trouble of attending a meeting, thus depriving them of having a voice in the disposal of their property, would it not be as well to show their generosity by presenting to Mr. Michell the value of the materials, in the shape of a piece of plate, or some other token of their esteem and consideration, for his very disinterested services, and in which, I have no doubt East United adventurers would gladly join, especially if by so doing they could get the affair wound-up, it having been in hand since February, 1855.

I would also urge all other shareholders fortunately having a similar purser in any of their mines to go and do likewise, instead of having their unfortunate speculations wound-up so very quick, and of being bothered with meetings for the purpose of discussing any questions relative to the disposal of their property.

East Boscean, I would add, was started in 1024 shares, at 1*l.* premium. Cannot another be found that would be likely to prove as advantageous to the purser, and incurring so very little trouble to the company connected with him? R. S.

Nov. 11.

ADVERTISING SHARES, AND THE MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR,—There is no doubt much truth in what you assert, as to the reckless manner adopted by "outside," self-styled brokers, of offering shares at prices far from consonant with their value, or below what they may be obtainable for from those who are in a position to sell, and the little guarantee of any transaction being faithfully carried out; and the disinterested comments you have caused to be put forth must necessarily become much appreciated by those who have seen their property apparently depressed, without any just grounds. But when I see that recently members of the Mining Exchange adopt this course—parties who are known to possess business habits, who are punctual in the discharge of their obligations, who transact commissions on very reasonable terms, and who are known by their *confreres* to hold no stock, and thus have no motive in recommending one undertaking more than another, except upon the grounds of its probable success—I consider that the public are decidedly benefited by such a practice of advertising prices. I have for the two past weeks compared the quotations of business reported to be done in the Mining Exchange with those of the shares offered by Messrs. Brenchley, Moore, and Powell and Cooke, and find that there is scarcely any difference beyond such fluctuations as I presume must necessarily arise between buying and selling; it, therefore, comes to this, either the quotations of the Mining Exchange are knowingly false, put forth to deceive and mislead the public, countenanced and furthered by the committee, or that those members who advertise place the fair prices at which they can procure shares from those who deal therein, or from others who entrust to them the sale. For my own part, your remarks savour much of private pique; indeed, I can readily understand the annoyance and disadvantage it must create to the old established mining agents, to find that competition tends to deprive them of the large profits that were wont to exist in their buying and selling margin, when 10*l.* to 15*l.* was the general commission on the purchase of a South Frances share, whilst now a fourth of that sum is the utmost they can get. Business in mining shares has become more general, and from being in the hands of a few, has found its way also into the Stock Exchange, whose brokers now find a large portion of their orders consist of this description of investment. To strangers who see the flattering circulars which are now wont to be extensively circulated, and are freely commented upon in various papers, it would be only prudent for them to make some enquiry as to the honesty of purpose of the details they read; their doing this would prevent much valueless property being foisted upon them, or their paying too high a price for an interest in an undertaking of mediocre prospects of success. In conclusion, I consider that although advertising prices may be distasteful to some who wish to keep their clients in ignorance as to the value of the property they sell or purchase, yet the practice of publicity is of the greatest protection and advantage to investors, for they thereby have the means of seeing through so many channels the market value of the various undertakings in which they may wish to embark; and those who either have, or can procure, that which is required, and proves moreover a decided check upon the malpractices of those to whom I have before referred.—*Nov.* 10. SED.

IS MINING A COMPLETE LOTTERY?

SIR,—Within the last few days I have had the satisfaction of being congratulated, from two different mines, upon the correctness of my reports with respect to them. One is a mine in Montgomeryshire, called the Dyfngwm Mine, the other is in Cardiganshire, called the Bronfloyd Mine, and it is not so much to sound my own trumpet as to support a principle, that I now advert to these circumstances. I was called upon, some years ago, by Messrs. Prosser and Co. to look at the Dyfngwm Mine, and to advise with respect to its practical development. The upper sections of the lode were laid open, and drained by water-power, and I found them filled with a coarse quality of lead ore, mixed with sulphur and blende, and I felt satisfied that if the mine were sunk deeper the ore would take a better quality. I advised the putting up of a steam-engine, and sinking a new shaft to strike the lodes in the 60 or 70 fm. levels. On my return from Ireland, a few days ago, Capt. Davies, the resident manager, called upon and told me that all my predictions were verified with singular accuracy; and, indeed, I had seen from your Journal that the sales of ore had rapidly increased lately, that the ore was of good quality, and they had now, in fact, a very good mine at Dyfngwm.

At Bronfloyd, the other mine, I have for years, from time to time, given my advice, at the request of Mr. Balcombe, for the opening of this mine. I at first found the mine at a 10 fm. level below the adit, on some good but short ore ground; there was a disposition to go deeper, but I suspended this work, and pointed out that by driving the adit westward they would gain ground, and get into an orey division of the grant. When the level was driven 100 fathoms west, and had gained a back of 30 fms., I was called upon again, and found the level on an orey lode, that had yielded a great deal of ore at the surface, but I was convinced that the best ore ground was on a lode further to the north. I recommended to drive a cross-cut in this direction, and pointed out the distance to drive: this work has been accomplished, and has struck into a very fine lode of ore, and I have just had a very complimentary letter from the London manager to thank me for my services.

This is the way business ought to be done; and, in return, I congratulate him publicly on his success, and also state that I have seen the lode, which yields ore in solid masses, with from 15*l.* to 20*l.* worth of ore per fm., and which must make the company large profits. Nor is this a singular occurrence in my experience as a mining agent; continually for the last 25 years the same sort of thing has happened to me. It has been the rule, but not without exception. I would then ask—Is mining a mere game of blind chance? Is it necessary to consider your money, when put into a carefully selected mine, as so much money thrown away? The statistics of mining, so ably culled from your valuable pages by Mr. Brunton, say No: they say that all mines (many of which we miners ourselves shudder to hear called mines, and blush when we hear them spoken of in public company), taken together as good, bad, and indifferent, pay upwards of 13 per cent. upon the whole capital invested in them.

I am quite sure that the whole of the capital invested in mines under my agency has paid upwards of 100 per cent. per annum profit; and I am quite, sure if our practical mining agents were to speak out, which it is difficult to get them to do, as their great ability is only counterbalanced by their greater modesty, we should hear tales of mining that would very soon put to route for ever those ignorant and presumptuous assertions about lotteries and mines that it has so long been the province of charlatanism to throw into the teeth of practical miners. I was urged to say thus much, partly by reading, in a copy of your last Journal, a note from Mr. William Petherick, with a list of names and mines in it, such as weighed heavily on my mind, in proof of the respectability, responsibility, and security of mining and mining men; and many more might be safely added to that list—for instance, where is Mr. Josiah Hitchens's discovery of the Great Devon Consols, Hingston Down, and other mines? I recollect, about four years ago, I was called upon by Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Metherel to inspect a piece of ground, where there was nothing to be seen but girls digging potatoes; but they were digging up with them, from the potato furrows, beautiful pieces of gossan. I reported upon it, and it afterwards turned out to be the Sortridge Consols, and its subsequent history agreed with my report. This ground, I was assured, was selected by Mr. Josiah Hitchens, and we all then agreed that it must make a good mine. I think there would be no danger in predicting that Great Wheal Vor is sure to make a large mine, and to pay a good per centage of profit upon the necessary capital to work it. I could go on to enumerate many others. If such be the case, I must assume that mining is not a lottery, but that it must ere long lose many of those entirely speculative attributes it has so long been the fashion to associate it with, and take the position that fairly belongs to it in the great social scale of works and business connected with this great country, which give it its pre-eminence amongst the nations.—*Heddfsgerig, Nov.* 5. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

TRIAL OF PATENT CAUSES.—No. VI.

SIR,—I proceed now to consider "the probable intrinsic quality of the preliminary report" on "the patent in question, with the objections raised to it," which, it is submitted, might be furnished under the authority of the Patent Commissioners for the guidance of the Court in trying the legal rights in every patent cause.

In determining this point it is necessary to have a clear idea of the purpose which the report is intended to serve. It is to be borne in mind that the subject matter of a patent is not a new scientific discovery *per se*, but a "new manufacture," and that the object of enquiry is not to ascertain what is the scientific rationale of the invention, but what is its practical character as a manufacture. By the time that a patent comes to be contested it has some history. It is attacked because it has either been shown to be of some value, or is reputed to be so. Its opponents have been stirred up by a sense of its practical bearing upon their own commercial interests to make the most of its weak points, and to rake up all the supposed instances of prior public use, with all the alleged instances of prior publication in printed books and specifications. Thus both the supporters of the patent and its opponents have by this time had the opportunity of trying its practical merits, and of discovering its legal position in respect of novelty, as seen both from a friendly and an adverse point of view.

Both parties would thus be prepared to lay their respective cases before the representatives of the commissioners, who would take the specification of the patent in question as defining the scope of the invention, so far as it spoke plainly and unambiguously, but applying the *ex parte* statements of both parties to the interpretation of the points left open in the specification.

The scientific officer of the Commissioners would be sure to sift the statement of each party, so as to ascertain its real ground, in a manner which would be, in my judgment, much more capable of reducing the respective statements to their proper dimensions than counsel are able to do under the present system, because the range of his enquiry would be much more limited, and therefore his queries would be more pointed than theirs. Counsel at present have to consider the whole case while cross-examining witnesses, and this (even without saying anything of the elaborate sophistications often introduced into the case) has a tendency to prevent them from being able to master the precise points of scientific and manufacturing import with sufficient clearness, and also to prevent their minds from being sufficiently free and elastic to admit of their dealing with such points with adequate power at the time of the trial. Then, again, to this must be added the fact that the antecedent experience of the scientific officer will have been such as to impart to his mind a special power of dealing with points relating to the subject matter of patents.

Thus it appears that the materials for the requisite enquiry may be supplied, and that they are likely to be dealt with in a more efficient manner than at present, so far as regards eliciting the points concerning the effect of the objections raised to the patent. Nothing more than this is proposed to be done, at any rate, without experience of the working of this plan, and proof from it of the advisability of doing more under the authority of the Commissioners.

But what is to be the kind of report which will embody this ideal plan? It must state the invention as defined by the specification, with any remarks that may be required as to its clearness or ambiguity; next, it should refer to the explanations offered in support of it; after this it should analyse the objections raised to it; and it should conclude with a statement of the nature of the evidence required to establish the objections, and their effect upon the patent if established.

Now, this report is proposed to be substituted for the present mode of preparing a cause for trial in court:—1. By drawing elaborate pleadings and notices of objections, which by the force of circumstances have become vexatiously artificial.—2. By seeking to establish the pleas and objections by the aid of powerful scientific evidence, called to support the patent. The tests to be applied to the two plans are:—1. How far are they respectively qualified to supply to the Court a satisfactory point of view from which to determine the legal rights between the parties?—2. What are the relative costs involved in the proceedings?

The plan of bringing two sets of scientific witnesses into conflict in order to work out a prescribed course of argument settled by counsel has been found to cause so great an attention to be paid to circumstantials, that the Court are frequently left in the dark as to the essentials of the case, and the judge often finds when he comes to sum up that he has got on his notes so many plausible suggestions concerning the real turning point in the contest, that he naturally becomes apprehensive lest he should be altogether diverted from the right path of enquiry intended by him to be pursued. For it must be remembered that the practised logical mind of a lawyer is in danger of being led farther astray by a false suggestion, which he happens to credit from its compact scientific appearance, than would the less cultivated mind of a man who is incapable of readily carrying premises to their legitimate conclusions. But in the proposed plan the court would proceed upon data ascertained deliberately, and put into a form that would limit the enquiry in Court to the ordinary legal points that lawyers are accustomed to deal with. It is true that the report would be given subject to specific evidence, to be found by *viva voce* examination of witnesses as to facts, in open court, but even then the function to be discharged by the Court (speaking popularly) would be precise and clear in its aim and end.

Then as to the second test—economy—there can be no doubt as to the comparison showing a result in favour of the proposed plan, especially when we consider that in many cases a good report, issued under the authority of the Commissioners, would in all probability have the effect of putting an end to the proceedings, and that patentees have a just claim to liberal treatment at the hands of the Commissioners.

Office for Patents, 50, Chancery-lane, Nov. 4. WILLIAM SPENCE.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:—

While we cannot record any great activity in the market during the week, there has been a fair demand for shares in the following mines:—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Wrey, East Wheal Rose, Dolcoath, Alfred Consols, Lady Bertha, Providence, Ding Dong, East Basset, West Basset, South Tolgus, West Seton, and Tavy Consols.

Devon Great Consols, those truly wonderful mines, according to best information, and notwithstanding that upwards of 20,000 tons of ore have already been sold during the present year, continue to increase their reserves, and, from present appearances, will probably increase the dividends, which are now at the rate of 15 per cent.; while great fluctuations have taken place in the price of almost all of the high-price mines, the variation in Devon Great Consols has been scarcely 5*l.* per share through the year. The large reserves of ore, together with the reserve fund, render those mines a safe and eligible investment for some years to come, and we expect to see an advance on the present price of 400*l.* to 420*l.* per share.

Wheal Wrey shares are advancing in price.

East Wheal Rose shares have advanced from 8*l.* to 15*l.* The reports from the mines this week are of a more satisfactory character. Upwards of 200 tons of lead were raised in the last month, and the machinery and plant are estimated to be worth full 20,000*l.*; therefore, the shares are selling at a much less price than a share of the assets would amount to, leaving out of the question the great chances of the mines resuming dividends.

Alfred Consols is still looking well, and at present prices, 15¾*l.* to 16*l.*, will continue, according to the prospects, to pay a good interest for the outlay.

Lady Bertha reports from the agents, which are fully confirmed by our own, state that the lode in the 20 fm. level west will still produce from 5 to 6 tons per fathom.; and we look forward with confidence to see the ticketing papers of sales prove the correctness of our former remarks on this mine. Present price, 19s. to 21s.

Providence Mines are much in favour. The shares are firmly held by local shareholders. Present price, 70*l.*

East Basset shares are in good demand, at 60*l.* to 62*l.*, with an absence of sellers.

West Basset shares are also enquired for, at 32½*l.* to 33*l.* We again call attention to those shares as an investment. The mine is improving, and will, no doubt, soon increase its samplings of ore.

North Basset sold 346 tons of ore on Thursday, which realised upwards of 13*l.* per ton, about 50 per cent. above the average produce of the county. The rich quality of ore this mine produces, together with the quantity per monthly sales, makes the shares a good investment at present prices, 35*l.* to 36*l.*

West Seton shares are still enquired for, at 347½*l.* to 355*l.*, with an absence of sellers.

Porkellis United is improving: 1400*l.* worth of tin was sold for October. In a short time the south lodes will be met with, by cross-cuts, which, it is anticipated, will considerably increase the returns. From the great probability of tin maintaining its present high price, those shares are really worth the attention of parties disposed to invest in mining property. The mines are well conducted, and have commenced making monthly profits.

Great Wheal Alfred sold ores on Thursday, the produce of October, amounting to 1393*l.* 11s 6d. Tinstuff amounting to 86*l.* has also been sold, which leaves a profit of above 200*l.* on the month's working. The next sampling will be a larger one, and we may now congratulate the shareholders on the prospect of a dividend in April next. The mine is steadily improving, and laying open good reserves of ore, which, with the ample machinery at command, will enable a much larger quantity of ores to be returned, without a corresponding increase of costs. Present price, 9¼ *l.* to 9½ *l.*

Tavy Consols are in demand at 7s. 6d. to 10s. This mine is now worked at a very low cost, and the number of shares is reduced to less than 3000. The prospects are rather improved; and, in anticipation of cutting the Lady Bertha lode, which is now so rich, and about 80 to 100 fathoms from the present workings, the shares are being sought after. This mine, although only 80 fms. deep, has sold upwards of 20,000*l.* worth of ore, and is still worthy of being spiritedly worked.

Sortridge Consols, in the absence of business or any new discovery, have receded to 2¾*l.* The dividends being paid are equal to 17½ per cent. on this price, with good chances of important discoveries being made in the shaft and different levels, east and west.

The serious irregularities that have recently taken place in several large mercantile undertakings induce us to observe, that while mining property is speculative, still, if properly selected, it pays a very high interest for the outlay of capital, and is free from the disastrous consequences that have been lately witnessed in banks, Crystal Palace, and railway shares.

There seems to be an indisposition on the part of many speculators to touch British mines; we venture, however, to assert that more loss has been sustained in a few large undertakings during the present year, quite unconnected with

mining (the shares of which are freely dealt in), than in all the mines in the List. We hope the day is not far distant when British mines, as an investment, will be duly appreciated by the public generally.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, remarks:—

The market for shares in British mines has remained quiet, although discoveries are reported in several Cornish mines.—Tin has also advanced in value, and increased dividends may be anticipated from Great Work, St. Ives Consols, Par Consols, Kitty, Providence, Ding Dong, Margaret, Boscean, Carnyorth, Dolcoath, Owles; whilst Lelant Consols, Great Fortune, Mill Pool, Pedn-an-drea, and Porkellis United may shortly appear upon the tapis as dividend companies. Copper and lead also stand at remunerative prices to the miner, whilst the yield of ores from the deep and extensive mines diminishes; continued discoveries, however, of hidden wealth in the Buller and Basset district maintain the average supply, rewarding the enterprising shareholder for his outlay in mining adventure. In the year 1848, Buller Mine was discovered to be a prize of first-class order, and the shares (5*l.* paid) rapidly rose to 1250*l.*, since that period the adventurers have received 811*l.*, 5*s.* per share in dividends, whilst the yield and profits still rank the property amongst the best in Cornwall, the cross-course passes thence to Copper Hill, 180*l.* to 200*l.*, per share, to East Basset, 58*l.* to 60*l.*, then to Great South Tolgus, commanding a market value of 100,000*l.*, South Tolgus, 45,000*l.*, Old Tolgus, (formerly very productive and profitable) into Old Tolgus United, which consists of 512 shares, marketable at 90*l.* to 100*l.* per share; the lode in the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, yielding large rocks of rich copper ore of similar quality to the adjacent mines, and very probably an immense deposit of ore exists home to the cross-course, which is 60 to 70 fms. west of the shaft, whilst the lode is proved to be productive for 40 fms. eastward. Attention was directed to this company last week when the price was 60*l.* to 65*l.*; now it stands at 90*l.* to 100*l.*, with chances of an advance in price equal in this case to that of the Buller, when the discovery of ore was made at that mine nine years ago; at Buller and Basset United, the lode in the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, iron, and quartz; that in the flat-rod shaft yields occasionally stones of ore. At South Gorland, the lode is very promising, worth 10*l.* per fm. North Frances and South Condurrow are also looking very promising. All these companies will eventually prove prizes, they have every indication and analogy in their favour. Tincroft pays regular dividends, arising from good local management. Stray Park will also advance. Lady Berths has been largely dealt in, as have Sortridge Consols, Great Alfred, Margery, Carnewas, Craddock Moor, East Rose, Trewetha, and Alfred Consols. West Basset and North Basset continue favourites with the public, and will in all probability remain so, as large deposits of ore are being opened in both mines. Basset and South Frances are also looking well, and the dividends of the latter will increase. Condurrow never looked better, still the shares do not advance. St. Day United ought to be purchased, as should Clijah and Wentworth, and Cupid. At South Buller and West Penstruthal, a cross-cut is being extended to intersect a lode from which great results are anticipated.

Mr. James Lane, in his Circular, has the following remarks:—

At the Phœnix half-yearly meeting last week, the usual dividend of 20*l.* per share was declared, and an addition added to the reserve fund. At Wheal Wrey meeting on the 18th inst., a dividend of 7*s.* 6*d.* at least is anticipated. At Wheal Buller a discovery has been made in Kistler's shaft, the lode being worth 6 tons per fm.; and also in a winze sinking under the 60, now worth 8 tons per fm. The shares are being enquired for, at an advanced price. At Tincroft a discovery is reported in Martin's east shaft, worth 6 tons per fm. By the next sampling, on Wednesday 400 tons will be ready. The discovery at Old Tolgus United continues good; the lode in the shaft is worth fully 30*l.* per fm.; and in course of sinking droppers are coming into the shaft strongly charged with copper. At East Rose improvements have been made in several important points, especially at North Wheal Rose and Purser's shafts. The sampling for Oct. will be about 225 tons, being an excess over the previous month of 35 tons. At Treleigh Consols a very important improvement is reported in the 40, which is an encouraging feature, inasmuch as the Good Fortune and Shanger lodes are expected to form a junction at the 50.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Alten Mining Company report from October 3 to 18:—

Raipas.—There is no change to note in any of the bargains. The produce remains much the same as last month, and the prospects are equally encouraging. The water has now subsided to the 30 fm. level, but all the workings below are still inundated, we hope, however, shortly to be able to resume them.

Old Mine.—There is no change in either the tramroad level or that driving against it from the bottom of the winze; the ground continues favourable in both places, and we expect to get through by the time mentioned in our last. In the shallow adit the lode is rather larger, and, on the whole, looks more promising, yielding good stones of ore. In the pitches there is no material alteration. We render the tributers every assistance and encouragement in our power, and expect the returns from this branch will prove satisfactory.

United Mines.—In the 50 the lode is not quite so orey as last reported, but still yields fully 1 ton per fm., and looks promising. We are through the slide in the winze, where the lode is again more regular, and yields good saving work; the water, however, greatly impedes our progress.

Michell's.—On the new lode the prospects are encouraging, but the late cold and stormy weather makes rather against us; however, we hope to make better progress when more under cover and sheltered. The pitch in the west level on the south lode still continues also to yield fair returns, and the lode look promising. We consider it advisable to draw out the water from the workings on Neller's lode, for the purpose of expediting the proposed communication with the new adit, and have forked about 7 fathoms. We expect to reach the bottom some time next week.

Melsvig.—Nothing has been done on the lode since my last, but all the small piles of ore are weighed and will be returned to the smelting house as soon as the state of the roads permits driving from there.

	Tons.	Per cent.	Copper.
Raipas	40	6¼	2·500
Old Mine	74	4¼	3·145
United Mines	5	5	0·250
Michell's	30	5	1·500
Melsvig	11	7	0·770
Ryper	6	7	0·420
Total	166		8·585

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices from Morro Velho, Sept. 18:—Cost for July, 7231*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*: profit, 2423*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The produce for Aug. is 25,847 oits., equal to 248·311 lbs. troy, and is derived as follows:—

	Oits.	Tons stone.		
From general stamps	18,908	from 5029·6	= 3·188	3·239
Addison, Bahu stone	4,842	1372·8	= 3·527	
Susanna, killas	168	103·2	= 1·627	
,, quartz	256	57·6	= 4·444	
Arrastres	1,325	7463·2	= 0·177	
The Praia	348	—	—	

It will be seen that the value of the stone is rather less this month than last, not, I believe, because the quality was inferior, as brought from the mine, but because a less proportion of killas was thrown out, as the supply of stone was scanty on account of the serious lets in the hauling, amounting to at least five-sixths of a day. The produce also suffered by the killas separation at the Susanna, the value of which Capt. Treloar required to know, as it would influence the mode of working a particular part of the mine. As a little set off, we have got the first contribution from the Praia works. The produce for Aug. is 25,847 oits. = 9412*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; cost, 7231*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*: profit, 2190*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The stamps have not done so much duty, partly from the interruption caused by the water of the Cristaes Rego having to be turned off for so many hours, as noted in the reduction report, and in my diary, and partly from their having to be driven slower, on account of the scanty supply of stone, and the falling off in the supply of water, which always takes place in the latter part of the dry season. The Praia stamps are working satisfactorily, though it is not impossible that further experience may lead to some further slight modification in the mode of working. The stuff from the bed of the river hitherto stamped is of very inferior quality, containing a great deal of clay, &c., from the regos and other excavations; and it is only after getting rid of this that the real auriferous sand is arrived at. The different operations in the mine are going on in the usual routine, so as to call for but little remark. Gold extracted to date, 8113 oits.—7552 from 707·5 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 10·67 oits. per cubic foot; and from 2,415·2 tons of stone, equal to 3·126 oits. per ton; 332 oits. from the arrastres; and 229 oits. from the Praia stamps.

Morro Velho, Sept. 25.—Capt. Bullen leaves this to-morrow for Rio, in charge of eleven boxes, containing 48,308 oits., equal to 464,093 lbs. troy, of amalgamated gold—one box containing 100 oits.; nine boxes, 43,380 oits.; one box, 4828 oits.—addressed to Wm. Harrison and Co., of Rio Janeiro, with instructions to send the gold to the Imperial Mint at Rio, or to dispose of it as they did of the last remittance, if the rate of exchange on London is at 27*d.* or upwards; but if under, to ship it per mail steamer to your address, in which case the above would be the nett amount. If sold in Rio, I have directed them to send the box with the 100 oits. to you.

Morro Velho, Sept. 30.—Gold extracted to date, 14,290 oits.—13,451 oits. from 1234·9 cubic feet of sand (result of 19 days' stamping), yielding 10·46 oits. per cubic foot, and from 4436 tons of stone, equal to 3·032 oits. per ton; 332 tons from the arrastres, for 10 days; and 507 oits. from the Praia, for 20 days, making altogether the above amount. This is a very small produce, but bearing the usual proportion to the contents shown by assay. About 100 tons of killas have been through during the 19 days, and the stone has not at all improved since that. Stamps working during the 19 days, average 123·71 heads; with 132 heads, 18·53 days. The supply of water having fallen off considerably, as usual, towards the end of the dry season, the stamps have been driven at a slower rate, which necessarily influences the produce by the smaller quantity of stone stamped. A smaller number of arrastres only could be regularly worked—of the Routh, only four one-half latterly. Heavy showers have fallen on the 27th, and all are at work these two days. At the Praia, the machinery has been working very well, and I think the produce is fair, considering the inferior quality of the stuff hitherto operated upon. At the mine there is nothing very particular to remark upon since my last reports. The supply of stone has been occasionally rather short for the stamps, in consequence of the repeated lets, chiefly from breaking of the hauling chains. Capt. Treloar has been anxious to get the Gamba Mine in working order, that they may fall back on it when these lets occur. The timber-work for the inclined plane is completed, but the iron-work is behindhand, there having been such a call on the smiths for some time past—the conversion of the double runner line into the single, the making new carriages for the inclines, the works at the Praia; while the available number being less, though they were able to do the routine work, they were not equal to the extra demand.

The Royal Santiago Association have advices from Mr. Morris, dated Cobre, Oct. 11:—The following is the present state of the mines: In the 62 there has been nothing done since Capt. Simmon's last report; the water has been in nearly all the time. The 56 east is cross-cut south towards Thompson's shaft; the ground here is very hard for driving. In the 56 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the stopes back of ditto the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 44 the lode is large, but very poor just now. In the stopes in back of the 44 the lode is 6 ft. wide, split up into branches, and producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 44 the lode is large, but coarse, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 32 west the lode is poor at present; ditto east, from north cross-cut, it is also poor. In the stopes in bottom of the 32 the lode is 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm.—New Isabelita: This shaft is sinking below the 10, and the ground favourable for sinking. All the stuff broken in the shaft has to be wheeled to Taylor's for extraction.—Angelita: No improvement whatever has taken place in the different stations working.—St. Andrews: No discovery in Scott's shaft. The 12 west occasionally produces a stone of ore.—Reunion Shaft: The ground continues favourable for sinking.

Craven Moor Mine.—It is resolved to place this mine under the Limited Liability Act, and measures taken to carry it out immediately—capital 50,000*l.*

Meetings of Public Companies.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. Joseph Proctor in the chair.

Mr. Murchison read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

Nov. 7.—My reasons for suspending the 88 and 55 levels and for not sinking Homersham's shaft are these:—Homersham's shaft has been sunk to the back of the 66, and much water has had to be drawn by manual labour, yet I have seen no lode to warrant sinking below the 66 until that level has been driven to the junction of the elvan, where the ore appears to have gone down in the 50; this point is about 22 fms. east of Homersham's shaft, and the 66 end 12 fms. west, making a total of 34 fms. to drive to reach the junction, which will take fully 5 months, when, should the ore continue down to the 66, Homersham's shaft could speedily be sunk. I have not seen a foot of well-defined lode throughout the whole mine. I should also like to put out a cross-cut south at the 55, as there is a branch gone off south about 10 fms. behind the present end; I think about 3 fms. driving will reach this branch, and the cost will be about 10*l.* I would also costean the north part of the sett, where I am informed there is a lode from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and the expense of this would be very trifling. The monthly expense of the mine, as at present working, will be about 90*l.*, but this will be a little increased if the cross-cut and costeaning are done.—J. Goldsworthy.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 52	10	8	
Calls since received	859	14	0	
Purser, &c.	12	9	0 = £924	13 8
Mine labour cost, July to September	£369	8	2	
Merchants' bills paid	81	19	0	
Office expenses, printing, &c. (six months)	41	13	1	
Discount on calls	6	19	9 = 700	0 0
Leaving cash balance in favour of adventurers			£224	13 8

In the account of liabilities and assets, the balance against the mine, exclusive of machinery and materials, was 274*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Cooke said that Mr. Powell had been on the mine, and employed a competent person to inspect it, but, unfortunately, was detained on important business, and had written to London, expressing a wish that the meeting might be adjourned.

Mr. Murchison stated that he had a letter from a shareholder, wishing to relinquish his shares, but claiming a share in the assets.

The Chairman wished to know whether the party had paid all his calls?

Mr. Murchison replied in the affirmative; but that, under the rules of the company, a shareholder might relinquish, but could not claim a share of the assets.

Mr. Bailey proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. Cooke, and carried unanimously.

Capt. Goldsworthy, in reply to questions, stated that the stuff upon the mine would not pay for crushing in the ordinary way.

After a lengthened discussion, a call of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was unanimously agreed to; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WHEAL CONSTANCE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. Coombe in the chair.

Mr. Charles (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. He (Mr. Charles) then read the following reports:

In making this, their first, report, the committee feel it to be their duty to explain, as well as they are able, the position of the mine, the materials thereon, and also what has been done since the new company has commenced operations, as well as the prospects we have of ultimate success. The mine is situated in the most productive lead district in the county of Cornwall; it is bounded on the east by the celebrated East Wheal Rose, which has produced 600,000*l.* worth of lead ores, and have given profits in the aggregate of 300,000*l.* Several of the lodes of that mine pass through this sett, and some of their shoots of lead are dipping towards our boundary. On the west boundary we adjoin the old Shepherds' Mines, which were so productive, and which yielded such large profits to the late Sir C. Hawkins. You have a powerful and an effective steam-engine on the property, with all the necessary attachments, and 60 fathoms of superior pumpwork, being for the most part new; also the necessary houses and erections for carrying out the works of a large mine. Since the new company commenced operations, various preliminary trials were made by the miners over different parts of the surface of your large sett; the result is, that several large lodes have been discovered, composed of the primary constituents of rich lead lodes. As soon as the new pumps could be obtained the engine was set to work, and the shaft has been drained, and secured to the bottom; since that time the shaft has been sunk on the course of the lode to the 60. The lode is of large size—viz., 7 feet, and is composed of every favourable substance for the production of lead ore. The report of the manager will be read to you, of whose ability and careful manner the mining interest is fully conversant; few persons know the district better, or are more able to direct and prosecute the works with vigour and economy. The prospects of success are more than usually good, and it is hoped that the balance unpaid on the 512 new shares will be sufficient to bring the mine to pay its costs; of course there are many things which are incidental to mining which might prevent such a speedy result, but should the same celerity attend our future career, as during the time the works have been prosecuted, such a result may be attained. In conclusion, the committee consider you may well congratulate yourselves on being so fortunate in getting a property of this kind on such easy terms. You have a mine in the best lead district, with a great deal of work done, with powerful machinery, and all other erections, for less than one-fourth of the first cost. Mr. Charles was on the mine in September, and will answer any question which may be put to him; and it is hoped that before the next four-monthly meeting discoveries will be made in some of the important objects now being prosecuted.

Nov. 10.—In laying before you a report of this mine, I beg to observe that we have sunk Henry's engine-shaft to the 60, on the course of the south lode from the 50. In sinking this 10 fm. lift, the south lode appears to have improved; in the bottom of the shaft it is about 7 ft. wide, of a free and sandy nature, and very easy for sinking, composed of quartz, mundic, and some lead ore—in fact, it is a lode of the most possible kindly character, apparently indicative of producing a good quantity of ore somewhere not far off; this lode is different and separate from the productive one which produced the ore in the levels above, and they appear to diverge in going west. I have arranged to cut a plat at the 60, and after that to drive north to cut the productive lode, all of which I hope will be accomplished within a month; I purpose then to sink the shaft and drive different levels suitable to the appearances and prospects, and, at the same time, to raise and return all the ore we can, to try if possible (after the second instalment of the deposit which the new shareholders have to pay) to meet the expenditure. Since we recommenced working we have added considerably to the value of materials; and while we were waiting for the pumps, &c., we set the miners to cross tin and search for other lodes, in doing which we cut two lodes just at the point of intersection—one running in a east and west direction, and the other in an oblique course: the latter is somewhat like in character to the one we are sinking Henry's shaft on, and not out of line, but is about 300 fms. to the south of west. We sunk a shaft on the east and west lode, by manual labour, about 10 fms. deep, and at that level drove about 6 fms. on its course, at which point we were stopped by the water coming away as we suppose from the oblique lode, consequently we were obliged to suspend operations; however we sufficiently tested the east and west lode to show that it was regular and kindly, and that it produced an immense quantity of mundic and flookan, with a little lead ore, which altogether may be considered a favourable characteristic. Many other similar lodes are known to exist in this very extensive mining sett, and several of which ultimately will, no doubt, when tried be found to be productive and remunerative; the lodes in question, however, may be reached from our present mine, particularly should the south lode, upon which Henry's shaft is now being sunk, continue to diverge from the lode we last raised the ore on.—J. Puckey.

The subjoined statement of accounts was submitted:—

Liabilities from old company	£ 429	10	2	
Mine cost, May to Sept.	302	12	5	
Merchants' bills	366	16	6	
Preliminary expenses, &c.	34	1	3 = £1133	0 4
First instalment of 2*l.* per share	1024	0	0	
Spare materials, &c.	11	18	4 = 1035	18 4
Balance against the mine			£ 97	2 0
Assets.—Second instalment of 2*l.* per share, on 512 new shares			£1024	0 0
Liabilities.—Balance of Merchants' bills			97	2 0
Balance in favour of the company			£ 926	18 0

The Chairman said he considered the report of Capt. Puckey highly favourable, and that gentleman was so well-known that it was not likely he would compromise his character for them or any one else.

Mr. Maillett said he had no confidence in Capt. Puckey, who had deceived him by his reports in other mines.

The Chairman observed that if every man could command success in mining they would soon make a fortune. He belived Capt. Puckey to be an excellent authority, and considered his report most favourable.

Mr. Charles said he had known Capt. Puckey for years. He held 30 shares in the mine, which cost him 400*l.* He knew the circumstances by which Capt. Puckey was brought into the mine—alluded to by Mr. Maillett—which was the same as calling in a physician to a patient in the last stage of disease, and he had exerted himself to the utmost for the benefit of the adventurers. With regard to Wheal Constance, he (Mr. Charles) had visited the mines in Sept. last; he had watched the locality from his childhood, and it was well known that this mine was in the most prolific lead district in Cornwall. The reason of the old company having proposed to wind-up, was the fact that one gentleman held 338 out of the 512 shares, and circumstances arose which prevented him responding to any more calls. The materials were advertised for sale, but they could get no suitable offer; and as the few remaining shareholders were of opinion that the property ought not to be sacrificed; and, although they had expended nearly 12,000*l.*, he (Mr. Charles) was entrusted to dispose of an additional 512 shares at 4*l.* each, to enable them to work the mines vigorously; and he had succeeded in placing them in the hands of his friends. A call of 2*l.* per share upon them had enabled them to go on until the present day; and the second instalment it was expected would be sufficient for the next six months, by which time they hoped to be in a position to pay cost. From a general inspection, he thought it would a very excellent property. The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Maillett then proposed, and Mr. Tremenheere seconded, that the Chairman, Capt. Puckey, Messrs. West, Williamson, and Wilson be appointed the committee of management for the next four months.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he hoped that by four months they should have to announce that what was stated in the present reports had been fulfilled.

Mr. Eaton next proposed, and Mr. Maillett seconded, a resolution, "That a call of 2*l.* per share on the 512 new shares be now, and is hereby, made, being the full amount of the deposit."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Charles, in answer to a question, said the ground was very easy for driving.

Votes of thanks to chairman, committee, and secretary, terminated the proceedings.

North Wheal Wrey (South Hill).—On a recent visit to this mine, I was much pleased with the character of the lead lode, and the accompanying strata. The lode is well-defined, and contains excellent stones of lead. There is an immense deposit of true gossan, which is well worthy the inspection of mining men. On breaking some of the gossan, I found in a massive state excellent specimens of both the carbonate and sulphuret of lead. With such characteristics, I imagine there can be no doubt of the shareholders having a legitimate concern, and I trust they will work it with that judgment and energy of which I think it so well deserves.—Z.: *Bideford.*

THE RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY.

The following report of the committee of management, was submitted at the special meeting of the Rhosydd Company, on Oct. 30, but which we were unable to insert for want of space:—

In presenting to the shareholders a statement of the position of the company up to the present time, and laying before them a plan and estimated expenditure of the future working of the quarry, your committee would briefly review the progress of the company since its formation.

The Rhosydd Slate Company was formed in June, 1853, but the operations at the quarry were necessarily of a limited character up to January, 1854, when a cart-road from the Festiniog Railway to the quarry was completed, for the conveyance of materials, &c. The nominal capital of the company was 25,000*l.*, of which 8000*l.* was expended in the purchase; 1700*l.* in salaries, fees, rent, preliminary expenses, &c.; 350*l.* in parliamentary and other expenses, incurred in the settlement of the road question: leaving 14,950*l.* for the development of the quarry.

It may be observed that the actual expenditure up to the present time has exceeded the sums received on account of the capital of the company: but your committee have been enabled to carry on the works in progress through the liberality of members of the committee and others, who have made advances from time to time; and without this assistance it is evident that the works at the quarry must have been suspended. The sales of slate during the last three months have also assisted in meeting the current cost.

Your committee have to report that they have been enabled materially to reduce the cost of management in London, which formerly was at the rate of 600*l.* per annum, but now does not exceed the sum of 220*l.* They are aware of the necessity of strict attention to economy of management, and a vigilant superintendence over the works in progress, and have given the subject of the future management of the company their most serious consideration.

The committee beg to call the attention of the shareholders to a very full report of the works completed, in progress, and proposed, prepared by the Messrs. Oliver, under the advice and assistance of the best practical men in the neighbourhood of the quarry; and as the result of your committee's deliberations, they beg to recommend to the shareholders the adoption of the resolutions that will be submitted to the meeting, and the carrying into effect the following arrangements:—

1. The removal of the business of the company from London to Portmadoc, as soon as circumstances will permit.

2. The management of the company by a local committee of directors, with which view they have inserted in one of the propositions to be submitted to this meeting a clause to obtain power to increase the number of directors, and also for the directors to meet at such place as may hereafter be arranged; and as two of their body are resident in the neighbourhood, it will enable them to take advantage of the assistance of others of the locality, should arrangements be completed for their joining the company. By the adoption of these arrangements, they anticipate further reduction in the annual expenses under the head of management.

The committee beg to add that they have the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking; but, at the same time, in taking into consideration the magnitude of the property, and the large sums expended in the neighbouring quarries before they have been brought into a productive and profitable state, they cannot hold out any prospect of a return for the capital invested without an increased outlay of expenditure, in removing the top rock, driving a third level to work additional floors, and constructing a tramway, to convey the material to market at a diminished cost. With a capital commensurate to the nature of the undertaking, and by prosecuting the works with economy and proper supervision, your committee feel assured the results will be satisfactory to all parties interested; and as an evidence of the confidence entertained in the future prospects of the quarry, they would refer to the fact that parties in the immediate neighbourhood, who are associated in similar undertakings, have recently become large shareholders in the company; and the committee trust that their experience and advice will be invaluable to them in the future prosecution of the works.

With reference to the management and mode of opening the quarry, and the manner in which the working operations have been conducted generally, your committee cannot refrain from expressing their entire approval of the ability and attention manifested by the present agent, Mr. Thos. Jones, and in confirmation of their testimony, they beg to give the following unsolicited opinion, from the letter of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, unconnected with the company, who is thoroughly conversant with quarrying operations:—"In this matter of the water balance, as well as in that of the sawing engine-house, the provision for its due supply of water, the economical course hitherto pursued in the opening of the quarry, the plan for its future development, combined with the fact that no useless outlay has been incurred, all point distinctly to the practical abilities of Mr. Thos. Jones, whose zeal in the company's service is untiring, and whose sole desire at all times seems to be to serve their interests to the best of his power."

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—The western level is looking poor; No. 2 stope in the back of the same will yield 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; No. 3 will yield 16 cwt. The north-east level in the back of the western level is producing saving work. In the eastern level we are driving the end, and I have stopped the stopes because they cannot drive and stope at the same time, the air being bad; this level is worth 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The winze in the old mine is going down very fast, and they are breaking capital stones of ore; the lode is improving daily—it is getting harder as they go down, and so is the lead. This winze is about 7 fms. deep from surface, and I believe when we have sunk another fathom we shall get into the old mine. The dressing is going on steadily, but we are not sending much ore to the storehouse at present, because there is no room in the same until we ship the 40 tons.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, Nov. 10: There is no change to notice at Field's engine-shaft in the 150 fm. level since the last report. The lode in the 140 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 30*l.* per fm.; before we can do more on the lode at this point, we must rise to communicate with the winze sinking below the 130 for ventilation. The north lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 50*l.* per fm.; this is for the width of the end, the north part remaining. The south lode in this level is still in disordered ground, by means of a cross-course. The north lode in the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth per ore 40*l.* per fm. The north lode in the 90 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is worth for copper ore 70*l.* per fm.; here we have about 7 fms. of ground between these two levels. At our setting, on Saturday last, we set the 90 fm. level to drive east of No. 1 winze on the north lode, which is worth for copper ore 100*l.* per fm.; this is in Nanspusker ground. We have also commenced sinking a shaft from surface on the north lode. The tribute department is just as for some time past.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, Nov. 13: The ground in the adit end has changed a little for the better; the men are averaging about 6 ft. per week; the lode is not quite so large, being now about 2 ft. wide, of the same character as stated in former reports. We have, this morning, commenced dialing, and as soon as we have completed, you shall be further advised.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Nov. 12: The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore; this end is suspended for the present, and the men are put to rise in the back to communicate with the 115 for ventilation. The lode in the 115 west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. We have cut into the lode in the rise above the back of this level, where we find it to produce good saving work. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 115 east will turn out 6 tons of ore per fm.; and the stopes in the bottom of this level are worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. Jackson's stopes in the 103 will yield 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 feet wide, with spots of ore in it, but worth nothing to value. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 47 east. The lode in the 35 end east is looking much the same as reported last week, producing from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. There is nothing new worthy of notice in the tribute department.

BENDERG (Mayo).—N. Tozer, Nov. 7: This week the engine-shaft has been sunk 2 ft. We are still sinking on the south lode and horse, and shall not commence taking down the south lode until we are 6 ft. deeper. The winze has been sunk 2 ft. 6 in. this week and the lode is as last reported.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Nov. 7: In the 60 fm. level cross-cut no lode is cut as yet; the ground is still very wet. We think it advisable to drive on a few fathoms east, on the north part of the lode, and try to drain the ground before driving any further south. In the winze sinking below the 50, towards the 60, on the south part of the lode, the lode is large, yielding some good stones of copper, lead, and jack, opening in tribute ground. In the 50, east of the whim-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper, at present good tribute ground. In the 40, east of whim-shaft, no lode is yet met with; the ground has become wet and changed, more like the ground about the lode. In the 30, east of the whim-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with good walls; the lode is yielding copper and lead, and a quantity of jack; it presents a favourable appearance, and the ground about the lode is very kindly. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 2½ to 3 feet wide, yielding copper, lead, and jack, opening in good tribute ground. In the 20 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, towards the whim-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a branch of rich copper ore 6 in. wide; the lode in this end has favourable indications, and from present appearances is likely to yield some good quality ore. At the new shaft, sinking below the adit, on the north lode, we have met with some good stones of ore during the present week. Our tribute department is much as usual. Our surface works are progressing satisfactorily.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, Nov. 11: I have nothing new to communicate since last reported.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, Nov. 14: The lode in the 12 end is much the same as when last reported on.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Jones, Nov. 10: The tributers are in good spirits; the ore continues quite as good, and the men are consequently making good wages. There are four men driving the adit west at 7*l.*; the mixture of ore is all on the north side; there is another lode, or branch, running more south, with a bar or rider of clean slatestone in the middle, between the two lodes; a few fathoms will prove if the two will join together again. I have five bands washing, and hope to have 10 tons of ore ready to sample shortly.

— John Jones, Nov. 13: The ore in the 17 is still improving as the end gets more west, and this is very important, looking at the character of the ground in the deep adit where the ore is also good, but chiefly on the north side of the driving, the upper level being some fathoms in advance, west, of the deep adit.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Nov. 13: The 10 fm. level east, on new lode, continues the same in character as when reported on last week. The bearing is now 10° north of east; hitherto on this angle we found the orey part of the lode. The cross-cut north, in the 10 east, is driven 6 ft., but it is still very hard and compact. The stopes in back of the 20 are yielding their usual quantity of ore. The rise above the 10, to meet the shallow level, is about 4½ fms. high; at this point we met with a large vugh, in which large masses of gritstone are hanging loose; these prevent us from rising further, without incurring great risk; therefore, I had no alternative but to put six men to drive the shallow level as far west as the rise, 4 fms. more, as quickly as possible, in order to effect the communication by sinking. The lode is now 3 feet wide, and contains splendid specimens of ore; at present the ground is good for driving. We have 15 tons of ore on the mine. I have begun to forward a parcel of ore to Newtown.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, Nov. 13: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 43 fm. level. Agreeably with mine of the 6th inst., no portion of the lode has been taken down, therefore I have no alteration to notice in it, or in any other respect.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 11: The 20 fm. level west, on the caunter, produces 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 10 west, on ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Nov. 12: We have now almost completed cutting the ground for bearers and elstern at the boundary shaft, and hope to fix the lift in a few days; we find, in cutting this ground, the stratum to be interspersed with small branches of rich yellow ore; the lode now in the bottom is nearly perpendicular, it contains ore, and carries well-defined walls. I am of opinion those branches will

drop into the lode in depth, when we may expect it to become more productive. I do think, when taking into consideration the very kindly nature of the stratum and lode now in the bottom of the shaft, also the Menedue lode lying some 50 fms. south of the boundary shaft, and which can be reached by cross-cutting from the said shaft, that our prospects in this part of the mine are most encouraging.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Nov. 11: The 86 fm. level west is improved; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. Other bargains are much the same as last reported.

CARVATH UNITED.—J. Webb, Nov. 13: The lode in the 30 east end is improving; as we have extended the last 3 fms. the tin part is nearly 2 ft. wide, good work. The lode in the west end is 8 ft. wide, all saving work. The 20 end west has a large lode, with tin, but not sufficient to save. The 10 east is driving on a promising lode. We shall sell, this week about 5 tons of tin; and shall now begin to erect 12 heads of stamps, in addition to the 24 now at work.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—J. Treweeke: The lode in the deep adit end is producing some good stones of lead, and looking very kindly, with a large stream of water coming out of the end. I am daily expecting to cut the cross branch named in my last. The stopes are looking very well. The ironstone lode is looking well, and has much improved in quality. We have loaded three vessels since I last wrote to you, and hope to get the remainder of the 250 tons down as soon as the weather will permit.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Nov. 11: During the past week the 50, west of the western shaft, has been driven about 3 ft., the lode is still worth about 2 tons of good ore per fm. The 50, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 4 ft., the lode is worth about 1½ ton of rich ore per fm. Courtenay's stope in the back of the 62 is worth 25*l.* per fm. Hackaday's stope in the back of the 50 is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. Lang's stope in the back of the 50 is worth full 30*l.* per fm. Other points continue as reported on last week.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, Nov. 8: We have resumed sinking Trebellan engine-shaft; the lode at this point is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and lead, worth about 9 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and has a healthy appearance indeed. We have also resumed driving the 76 south of the sump-winze; the lode here is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, &c., with spots of lead. The lode in the north end is much of the same size as last stated—15 in. wide, composed of a very kindly quartz and prian, worth from 1 to 2 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; in the back of this level, south of the shaft referred to, the stopes are worth 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No. 1 stopes, in the back of the 66, are improved, now worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 stopes are worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 66, south of Towsey's shaft, is much the same as last reported—10 in. wide, composed of friable quartz and prian, with good stones of lead.

DAREN.—Francis's level continues orey; the lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, mixed throughout with ore. No. 1 stope, in Oliver's adit, 8 fms. west of engine-shaft, is yielding from 15 to 18 cwt. per fm. No. 2 stope, under Humphery's winze, is yielding 10 cwt. per fm. No. 1 stope, in Francis's level, above Humphery's winze, on tribute, yields 6 cwt. per fm. No. 1 stope, in Level Coed, north branch, is yielding 30 cwt. per fm. Three other stopes in the old mine, on tribute, are yielding good ore: 20 tons will be sampled on the 13th inst.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Nov. 12: The progress in the 40 cross-cut south is somewhat impeded, owing to a capel having come in the end, which we have not got through; judging from its bearing and underlay, it belongs to the lode that is in the shaft. The cross-cut north continues moderately easy of progress, and the ground highly mineralized. These are the two principal points now in operation.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, Nov. 13: In the 44 we have commenced driving west on the course of the branches driven through in the cross-cut 6 fathoms from shaft, which corresponds with the north part of the lode in the 32, from which it appears, at this point, the lode is unsettled, as in the levels above. We have already driven 1 fm. 3 ft.; the branches are getting more compact, with a great increase of water. I think there is every indication of discovering the ore ground in driving a very short distance. The lode in 32, driving west, is improving; it is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, orey throughout—a very promising lode—now extended 50 fathoms from shaft; the stope in back of this level is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level, driving east, the lode is very promising, producing good saving work. The stope in bottom of the 20, west of the cross-course, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The sinking of the winze in the 20, east of the cross-course, is suspended, in consequence of the increase of water, the level not being driven under to drain the lode. I have put the men to stope east of the winze in the bottom of the level, where the lode is producing some good ore.

DHOON (Isle of Man).—R. Rowe, Nov. 3: During the past month we have driven the deep adit 5 fms.; the lode is about 6 ft. wide, of the same appearance as for a long time past: this adit, as you are aware, is intended to be carried up on the course of the lode under the old mine, and will come in nearly 40 fms. deeper. The old men left ore in their bottoms, which is said to be 20 fms. from surface. Finding the old shaft useless, we commenced a new engine-shaft from surface, and are now down 9 fms. 3 ft. The water is very quick, and we much want the wheel at work. The lode in the shaft is almost 5 ft. wide, yielding daily fine stones of ore, sometimes upwards of 20 lbs. weight, solid. The other parts of the lode are of the most promising description, very soft, and the ground about it is a white, soft killas. The shaft requires to be strong, and close timbered. Dhoon, if carried out, there is little doubt will make a good mine.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Nov. 11: We have discontinued driving the 10 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, for the present, and have commenced driving the 20 east of the engine-shaft; the lode in this place is as yet rather small, but from the present appearance of the ground it will soon open out wider, as it is now letting out more water than usual. The 20, west of engine-shaft, is now extended 15 fms. from the shaft; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and white spar, with spots of lead and blende. We hope soon to have an improvement in this level. In the rise in the 10, about 6 fms. east of engine-shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and orey throughout, yielding about 15 cwts. per fm. The stopes continue much the same, yielding on an average 15 cwts. of lead per cubic fm. For the past week we have been short of water for crushing, but I am glad to say we have now a sufficient supply for all purposes, and all our dressing operations are going on well. We sampled, on the 5th inst., 20 tons of lead ores, and 12 tons of copper ores, and hope to have another 20 tons of lead ready to sample by the first week in December.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—Captain Dale: The engine-shaft is still in a beautiful mineral-bearing strata, and is moderate for sinking; no change.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, H. Skewes, Nov. 12: Since our last report the lode in the adit end west is increased from 2 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composep of spar, mundic, peach, blende, and pregnant with copper ore, with a good deal of water issuing from it, and with a very promising appearance. In driving north about 15 ft. on the malleable course, we have cut a lode producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., worth about 10*l.* per ton. In driving south, on the same, 8 feet, we cut a lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, blende, gossan, black and yellow ores. The stopes are much the same as reported last.

EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, Nov. 13: The engine-shaft is now down to the bottom of the old trial shaft, which is 9½ fms. from surface. The lode at this point is looking exceedingly promising, containing good gossan, prian, mundic, capel, &c. The water at present is very easy.

EAST TOLGUS.—Nov. 8: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 34, is much the same as when last reported, moderately easy for sinking. The lode in the 34, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is 10 inches wide, yielding good stones of ore, and kindly in appearance. The lode in the same level, driving east of the cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, consisting of quartz, jack, and mundic, with good stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water, and is of a very promising character, and I think it will prove the main part of the lode. In the 22, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode has improved in the past week, and is now 16 in. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm.; the stope in back of said level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 12, driving west of the engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, is 6 in. wide, chiefly composed of mundic; ground easy for spending. The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 20, on North Buller lode, is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving east of the flat-rod shaft, on North Buller lode, is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and very promising.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—Jas. Evans, Nov. 8: At North Wheal Rose, the engine-shaft will be down to the 170 fm. level the latter part of this month. The 160, driving south, is opening ground that will let at 3*l.* per ton; the 160 north will let at 6*l.* per ton. The several pitches in this part of the mine are producing a fair quantity of lead ore, and the prospects are a little improved. Purser's shaft will be down to the 170 the latter part of this month. The 160 south is opening ground that will let at 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton; the 160 north will let at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The prospects in this part are a little improved. At Micheil's, the 160 north is opening ground that will let at 3*l.* per ton; the 160 south is let at 7*l.* per ton. The 150 south is unproductive. The prospects in this part are a little better. At Penrose's, the 150 is extending east towards the east lode; we shall see it shortly, when we expect a orey lode. The 140 north is poor. The 90 south is opening ground that is let at 7*l.* per ton.; the 80 south is let at 6*l.* 10*s.*; the 70 south at 9*l.*: the 60 south at 7*l.* 10*s.*; the 50 south is unproductive; and the 40 south is let at 3*l.* per ton. The prospects here are improving. You will perceive that our prospects are better; and we hope the time is not far distant when we shall be able to pay cost. We shall sample on Friday next, for Oct., 225 tons of lead ore.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, Nov. 12: The 72 cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily, and is being driven through very congenial ground for lead; I expect to intersect No. 1 branch by the latter part of next week, and by its appearance in the bottom of the 40, and the ground we are now driving through, I feel confident we shall cut a good lode of lead. The engine-shaft has to be sunk about 4 ft. more previously to our putting down the 13-inch lift of pumps; we expect to complete the sinking and get the lift fixed by the end of next week, we shall then drive on the east lode as fast as possible, and be quite prepared for any quantity of water we may meet with on either of the lodes. The 60 south, on east lode, is producing ½ ton of lead per fm., and the lode looking very kindly; the stopes in the back of this end are worth ½ ton of lead per fm. There is no alteration either in the stopes or end driving on the west lode worthy of notice since last reported. The dressing is progressing satisfactorily, and we have about 29 tons cleaned. The stuff from the air-shaft will be removed by this morning, and the shaft railed round.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Hambly, Nov. 12: The cross-cut south still continues in favourable ground, and we hope by the end of this month to have met with the lode. In the 36 no lode has been taken down for the month, the killas being softer than the lode the men go on by the side, and take the lode down afterwards; the back of the 36 is turning out well, and is worth 3 tons per fm.; the eastern stopes are also turning out some good work. The 24 is not rich, but in the back over we have a fine lode, which will turn out from 3 to 4 tons per fathom; at present we are rising for stopes. At the engine-shaft we are breaking down the lode that was left to stand when worked last; and in making the plat we find the lode is large, with a great deal of mundic in it, and fine rocks of copper ore; we have no doubt, in a few fathoms further sinking, we shall have a fair quantity of ore in the shaft. We have at present about 20 tons of ore dressed up, and more in a forward state of dressing.

GELLIRHEIRON.—We are proceeding steadily with the dressing of the halvans left by the old workmen, covering the hill at the mouths of the different old levels, of which there is an immense quantity, and we find we judged quite rightly in estimating that it would well repay the company, and be a judicious outlay, to erect powerful crushing machinery and convenient ore flooring to effect this object. In addition to the immense quantity of waste on the surface, and which will last for many years to come at a profit of a good percentage on the outlay, we have a very large amount of attle, on the old stulls, which, being only left in consequence of there being no crushing machinery, will under our arrangements, be of great value to us. We have now plenty of air by means of the new machinery, and shall direct all our energies to getting up the rise to the old air bottoms under Bonsall's level.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Nov. 12: The lode in the 70 is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 60 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a ton per fm. The stopes in the back of the 60 are worth 50*l.* per fm.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, Nov. 12: The lode in the 86, east of Wheal Elizabeth shaft, is 20 in. wide, good for tin, in driving west at this level the lode is shifted south, consequently shall not take down the lode for some days. In the 76 west we are opening out good tin ground. The stopes in the back of the 76 at the above shaft are yielding good work. The ground in the 86 cross-cut is a little harder. I calculate about 3 fms. further to drive to intersect the south lode. At Northey's shaft we have holed the rise from the back of the 86 to the bottom of the 76, and resumed driving the 86 east. The south lode at this level does not open out so tinny as the 76 as yet, the best tin ground appears to be shooting east pretty fast, consequently shall have to extend the 86 further east, before we meet with the best shoot of tin. The stopes in the back of the 66 at this shaft continue their productiveness. The ground in the 56 cross-cut is very cheap and easy for driving, this cross-cut will greatly facilitate the opening out the mine eastward on the middle and south lodes. We have a great number of tribute pitches, and the men are working industriously. We shall sell the month's tin on Friday, about 11 tons.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Nov. 13: The ground in the 50, east of the western engine-shaft, is without material alteration since my last. The ground in the rise in the back of this level is much softer; and if it continues so, we shall hole to the 40 in about six weeks. The stopes in the back of the 30, west of Rowe's winze, is much improved since my last, and is now worth 27*l.* per fm. The stopes in this level, east of Rowes winze, is worth 17*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 40, east of Rowe's winze, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The ground in the winze sinking under the adit level is somewhat softer. The lode in the 20, driving east is producing some good work, and will pay for driving. Our next sampling will be about 120 tons, which will take place in about a fortnight.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Nov. 13: The cutting of the bob-plat is completed, and the sinking of the engine-shaft resumed below the 30, diagonally to the north of the lode. The ground is easy for progress and highly mineralized.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Beaglehole, Nov. 8: No alteration in the 180, east or west of Painter's shaft, since our last; but the lode in the 180, west of the winze sunk below the 170, is very much improved; we have cut into it about 8 in., which is worth 10*l.* per fm. We do not intend to open any further on it, but drive by its side until the 180, west of Painter's, is communicated with the level driving against it, fearing we shall drain the water from Copper House shaft before the communication is effected. The lode in the 170, west of Copper House shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the 160, which was thrown south by a horse of killas, referred to in our last, has been cut into from 1 ft. [illegible] in., and is worth 18*l.* per fm.; more particulars respecting the value of the whole breadth shall appear in our next. The stopes in the back of this level, east of the rise, are worth 25*l.* per fm.; the stopes west of ditto, 25*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, west of the winze, are worth 35*l.* per fm. The lode in the 148 end is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore; the rise in the back of this level is 4 fms. behind the end, and 2½ fms. up worth 30*l.* per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Nov. 11: In the 61, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing very good work for lead. In No. 2 winze we have communicated to the 61, and put the men to stope west in the back of the level; the lode is 1 ft. wide, turning out 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 51, east of the said winze, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the eastern stopes, about 20 fms. east of this winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton per fm. In the 51 west the lode is 18 in. wide, containing good stones of lead ore; the water appears to be daily increasing from the end, which we hope very shortly will drain the level above. In the 30 east, the lode is 1 ft. wide producing a little lead ore. Our dressing and surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Nov. 11: I can only just mention to you at present that we have cut the Vychusllas lode to the hanging side to-day, and there is lead in it. I will write again next Friday, giving all the particulars.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Nov. 8: At the eastern shaft we have made fair progress sinking in the week; there is no alteration in the lode. In the 40 fm. level, driving west, we have been driving by the side of the lode, which looks well on the hanging wall. At Old Miners shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some saving work in copper. We have nine men in each shaft, and six in the 40 end. At West Hawkmoor, we have cut some small branches of copper, which look well.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Nov. 12: The lode at Morris's shaft is without change, as also the lode in Doidge's winze. The lode in the 75 east is large, and producing a little saving work. The lode in the 55 east is impregnated with ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 35, west of Hitchins's shaft, is kindly, producing gossan and carbonate of copper. The new, or Thomas's, shaft is sunk and made good about 6 fathoms from surface, in which the lode is 8 feet wide, of very promising character.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west of the lead lode, the lode has not been taken down. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. In the end driving east at this level through the horse of killas, the western wall of the lead lode is just reached. The lode in the end, west on the north lode, is much the same as last reported. In the 145 east there is a good branch of ore in the back of the level, 6 in. wide, but not so large in the end. In the 132 east the lode continues to produce a little ore, but as yet, not enough to value. The lode in the 132, west of the lead lode, continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in the stopes, in the back of this level, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The rise in the back of this level, which it is expected will be communicated with the 120 west of this lead lode this month, is at present unproductive. The rise in the back of the 145, on the Flapjack lode, is without any material alteration since last report. In the 124, west of Wall's the lode is a little diminished in size, but still producing about 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in the 160 east continues to look well, and an improvement in this end is anticipated very soon. In all other places of operation a favourable progress is being made.

IVYBRIDGE.—Henry James: The lode in the 78 fm. level north is still large and kindly, producing lead; but our progress is slow, as the men are employed in looking after the shafts, &c.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Nov. 13: In the 20 fm. level west the lode is still 7 ft. wide, worth over 5 tons per fm; the eastern end is without change since my last report. To-morrow morning the men will commence to case and divide the shaft, so that on Saturday next the machine kibbles will draw for the 20. Goss' engine-shaft is without any change to notice. The same remarks will apply to the stopes and 10 end east. In future the best reports of this progressive mine will be seen in the list of mines that sample ores monthly.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Nov. 12: The lode in the 20 east is much the same in quality and appearance as reported last week, worth 10*l.* per fathom; we have driven through a good orey lode here for the last 3 fms. in length, and in the bottom of the level it will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom, which would be a good place to sink a winze a few fathoms to prove the lode, when the level is properly ventilated. The lode in the 5 east is 2 ft. wide, producing coarse saving work, ground a little harder than last week. In the winze sinking below this level, we have met with a slide, which has divided and heaved the lode; the ground is good for sinking, and I have no doubt we shall meet with the counterpart of the lode shortly.

NANT-AR-NELLE.—J. Thomas, Nov. 12: The deep adit is being pushed on with all speed; the ground is of a beautiful blue killas, congenial for mineral. I have re-set to the men 1 fm. in extent, for 7*l.* 10*s.* The men have finished putting in the air-pipes, and they have been discharged; the air-pipes are carrying wind to the end splendid.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, Nov. 10: In Penrhiw engine-shaft, sinking under the 10, we are leaving the lode standing for convenience. In the 10, driving east, the lode is still small and unproductive; in this level, driving west, the lode will yield 5 or 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stopes over this level, east and west of shaft, will on an avexage, yield about 8 or 9 cwts. of ore per fm. In the stope east of the rise, in back of the Eystumtean deep adit. the lode will yield 7 or 8 cwts. of ore per fm. No change to notice in our tribute department during the past week, they are yielding a fair quantity of ore.

NEW GARREG HOVA.—Capt. Lister, Nov. 12: We drew up 100 kibbles of copper ore on Monday. By the end of this week we shall have between dressed and undressed 20 tons of ore. In driving south, where two men are working, the ore is improving in quality; in driving north, where, also, two men are working, the lode is producing copper ore of rich quality. The other four men have sunk the winding-shaft 2 yards, and I am happy to inform you that the ground looks very promising, containing spar mixed with spots of copper, which makes me believe that we shall have a body of ore in this part when we are deep enough for the bed or layer that is producing the ore.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, Nov. 11: in the 32 fm. level, driving east of Grace's shaft, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the rise in back of the 42 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are as usual.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian, Nov. 8: Since the last quarterly meeting we have sunk Louisa's engine-shaft 5 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., and completed the same to the 65. We are now engaged in casing and dividing the shaft from the 50; as soon as this is completed we would advise to drive west on the engine lode, and drive north to the intersection of Clinton's lode, which probably would be effected in six weeks. The 80 cross-cut from Wheal Uny has been driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. We have had some hindrance through an alteration in Wheal Uny pitwork; the end is now driving at the rate of about 2 fms. per month, admitting that we can continue at the same rate we calculate, from the underlie of King's lode, to reach it in about three months hence. The 50 cross-cut, from south lode, has been driven 8 fms. 5 ft. 2 in., but no lode has been intersected; and finding that this end is but a short distance from East Basset boundary, we have thought it advisable to suspend it. The trial shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. 2 in. entirely through a compact clay-slate, but on account of the recent floods we were not able to sink any further, this might be resumed in the spring of next year. The principal object at present is to sink the engine-shaft as fast as possible, as we fully expect at about the 90 the south lode, engine-lode, and Clinton's lode will form a junction; in the meantime, we might open on the engine and Clinton's lodes in the 65, and push on the 80 cross-cut from Wheal Uny to the intersection of King's lode. I think, by forcing on these points, that ultimately we may expect success. The cost for the next three months will be about 140*l.* per month.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Nov. 8: The ground at Prince's engine-shaft is hard, at least the cross-course is, and the lode to the west of it is enlarged, consisting of quartz, with stones of yellow copper ore, of good quality: depth of shaft, 5 fms. 4 ft. below the 20 fm. level; sunk last month 1 fm. 2 ft.; present price, 30*l.* per fathom, by nine men. The 20 east has reached a change of ground, with a smooth cross-head in the lode, inside of which we broke some good orey work. We have taken advantage of this head of ground, and shall commence rising by it on Monday, to effect a communication with the former men's workings; set to six men, at 5*l.* per fathom, to hole; ground driven in the end last month 3 fms. 4 ft. The lode in the 10, east of Bennett's shaft, is quite as large, but it is not so good as it was when is was last taken down; it is worth 10*l.* per fathom. I do not perceive any material difference in the size or value of the lode in the rise—worth from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom; driven in this end last month 3 fms. 1 ft.; present price, 8*l.* per fathom; ground rose, 2 fms. 2 ft. 11 in. The rise is suspended for the present, and the men placed to stope a piece of ground from the rise 5 fms. east, the lode to be desued, and afterwards taken down, agreeably with the agent's directions: price for stoping, 3*l.* 5*s.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm. Ground driven in the cross-cuts last month 4 fms.; they are suspended for the present, and the men put to drive a cross-cut in the adit level, east of Bennett's shaft, to cut the lode, which has not been discovered to the east of the cross-course in that level. This work we wish to accomplish with the greatest expedition, to get over the rise put up from the 10, and sink to hole and prove the lode, and to ventilate the workings. At Peever, we are bringing the tinstuff to surface: that stamped and partially cleaned will be taken to the burning-house in course of the ensuing week, soon after which it will be brought into a marketable state.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Nov. 8: The lode in the 54, east of Ealce's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 54, west of Mackean's, is 5 ft. wide, with a little ore. We have cut the lode in Mackean's shaft, but do not know the size of it yet; it is looking a kindly lode. The stopes in the west end of the winze, under the 42, are worth 15*l.* per fm. There is no other change.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—A. Pryor, Nov. 12: The lode in the 52 end, driving west, continues to improve; lode 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield about 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 42 end west the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, will yield 2 tons of ore per fm.; and No. 2 stope 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 30 end, driving west, on the south lode, is about 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding 1½, 2, and 3 tons of ore per fathom. At the trial shaft the lode in the 42 end, driving west, is about 3 feet wide, spotted with ore. In the 30 end, driving west from this shaft, the lode continues to look well, yielding full 1½ ton of good quality ore per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL WREY CONSOLS (St. Ives).—J. Tree, Nov. 12: We are driving on the lode in deep adit north, by six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, its composition is prian, horn-spar, and lead. We have had a good branch of lead for several fathoms in length on the hanging wall, and have now a branch 9 in. in width on the foot wall; all good saving work. The lode has very much improved in the last 6 ft., and it will shortly be advisable to set on tribute. There are nine men cutting down and securing shaft with all possible speed; in about three weeks this work will be complete, when we shall immediately commence raising lead. By sinking the shaft 5 fms. deeper we shall have 14 fms. of backs to deep adit. From the appearance of lode in shaft, and the deep adit end, we may safely calculate on having good stopes 30 fathoms in length. It is my conviction that as soon as we commence driving our next level we shall be in a position to make returns. The wheel-pit is completed, and the wheel will be ready for work in a few days.

PAR CONSOLS.—J. Puckey: The best evidence of a good mine is always borne out by the dividends. I have before noticed that in working for copper ore in this mine we keep no reserves, but are dependent on the ground laid open every month for the returns; which hitherto, from the immense tutwork having been constantly kept going—with our new mode of stoping—has pretty well regulated the samplings. The richness of the ore ground varies; it sometimes happens that several of the ends are rich, and at other times that they are poor; consequently, at the present moment, most of the ends are in unproductive ground, but we expect ore soon from the dip of the bunches over. The western part of the mine, I am glad to report, is looking very well for tin. I may truly say that I never saw this part of the mine so promising, and so likely to endure; and that the appearances fully warrant our keeping up the returns to 30 tons of tin per month. The district appears to be altered altogether from copper to that of producing tin. Puckey's lode, which we intersected in the 100 cross-cut, between Puckey's north and south engine-shaft, in Roger's land, still continues very good. A pile of work—sampled yesterday from the end, where the lode is 5 ft. wide—was broken, drawn, and sampled, without selection, and produced 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of tin per 100 sacks; this lode has been opened on 12 fms., but the level cannot be ventilated so as to work the backs over until about four months time. Opposite this bunch of tin, about 30 fms. to the north, there is an engine-shaft, on which there is an 80-in. cylinder engine and pitwork erected, and shaft down to the 100; which shaft will be immediately kept sinking, and will probably intersect the lode about the 150. I mention this to show that great facilities are likely soon to be produced from the early attention of commencing and bringing down this shaft to the present depth, although at an expense of full 10,000*l.*, and all paid out of the proceeds of the mine. Puckey's south shaft, which was commenced at the same time—eight years ago—to intersect Puckey's south lode, is likely to be equally successful. A cross-cut has been driven in the 100 more than 30 fms. south, and cut the intended lode, which has changed from copper to tin, and likely to be productive. This we cannot ventilate so as to work the backs for eight months hence. The shaft is kept sinking, and worked by the aid of flat-rods, from the north engine, where we have sufficient steam-power for pumping water for ten years to come: we shall, however, require very soon, on this part of the mine, an additional steam drawing-engine.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, Nov. 11: In the 162 and 100 cross-cuts the ground still continues rather hard for driving. The 112, 80, and 70 cross-cuts are being driven through ground of a very favourable character for mineral. In the 112, east from Crinnis shaft, the lode is from 9 to 10 feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fm.—altogether a splendid-looking lode; and, judging from our prospects when this is opened upon at the different levels, we shall be in a position to realise good returns. We have taken down the lode in the 70 east, which is about 16 in. wide, looking very kindly, and producing some good work for tin, intermixed with copper ore. In the 70, west of winze sinking below the 50, the lode is at present unproductive. Our ores weighed off yesterday 158 tons 6 cwts., instead of 148 tons, as computed.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—J. Champion, R. Tippett, Nov. 11: Tutwork: Friday last was our setting day, when the following bargains were set:—The 6 to drive west from Retallick's shaft, by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or one month at 4*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is 2½ ft. wide, with spots of lead, mundic, and jack, the ground at present is rather hard. The 20 to drive west from Retallick's shaft, by three men, 4 fms. or the month at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is small and poor. The 35 to drive east from the east shaft, by two men, 4 fms. or the month, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm.; the lode in this end is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and spots of jack, but not to value. A rise in the back of the 35, west from Retallick's shaft, by two men and one boy, 5 fms. or the month, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; this rise is to ventilate this part of the mine, and for footway, but the lode in rising is at present poor for jack. Retallick's shaft to sink under the 35 by six men, 3 fms. or the month, at 12*l.* per fm. The east shaft to sink under the 35 by six men, 4 fms. or the month, at 7*l.* per fm.; the lode in this shaft is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, and spotted with lead and jack.—Tribute: A pitch in the back of the 6, east from Retallick's shaft, by two men or the month, at 1*l.* 7*s.* per ton. A new pitch in the back of the 6, west from Retallick's shaft, by two men or the month, at 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. A new pitch in the back of the 20, west from Retallick's shaft, by two men or the month, at 1*l.* 7*s.* per ton. A pitch in the back of the 20, west from the above, by two men or the month, at 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. A new pitch in the back of the 35, west from Retallick's shaft, by three men or the month, at 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. A pitch in the back of the 35, east from the east shaft, by two men or the month, at 1*l.* 5*s.* per ton. From these six pitches we are anticipating good quantities of jack this month, and more lead than we have been in the habit of raising. We have sent from the mine to Newquay 66 tons of jack, and to-morrow we shall complete sending down the cargo—viz., 80 tons, and hope in the course of three weeks to have another cargo ready. We are pushing on our surface operations as quickly as possible; the flat-rods will be quite in time for sinking of Retallick's shaft under the 35; we hope the men will be able to sink 2 fms. below the 35 without the lift. The men who were engaged in sinking the east shaft, and the men driving the eastern end, will shortly be employed to sink the bob pit, and making good the top part of the shaft for the reception of the flat-rods; part of the shaft is already secured. We may also state after the 80 tons of jack are shipped we shall have on the floors from 20 to 30 tons of blende dressed, and 4 or 5 tons in course of dressing.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, Nov. 7: I am now returned from Penhaldarva; the appearances you have below. You are aware, from Mr. Painter, the lode is cut, otherwise I should have written you before this. We have cut into the lode about 7 feet, but not yet yet cut it through. The first 6 inches, for about 2½ feet high in the end, is producing about ½ ton of lead per fm., with a very promising appearance for further improvement; when this lode is cut through we shall commence to drive north and south at once, when I hope shortly we shall make some returns. I shall see it again in a few days, when I will write you every particular.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, Nov. 13: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft. below adit, where the lode is much the same as it has been for the last 3 or 4 fms. in sinking—viz., about 15 in. wide, consisting of fluor-spar, gossan, carbonate of lead, and good stones of lead.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, Nov. 11: Our prospects in the 20 fm. level east are very much improved; we have certainly the effects of the shoot of ore which has gone down in the level above. The lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, carrying a leader of mundic and copper, saving work, 6 in. wide on the south wall. The lode west in this level is 2 ft. wide, very rank with mundic and spots of copper. In the 10 west the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar and mundic, but poor for copper. The ground in the cross-cut at the 10, east of cross-course is favourable for driving, and is a white killas, very congenial for copper. The shaftmen are getting on very satisfactorily with their work in the shaft. We have four tribute pitches set, varying from 8*s.* to 12*s.* in 1*l.*, and a pare are dressing the halvans, at 8*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* Since I wrote you last we have attached the riddle to the crusher; the incline plane to it is also complete, the crusher in full action, and will continue so up to our sampling. In my next report I expect to inform you of the jigging machines being in motion by water power, instead of manual labour, when I consider the plant will be complete and efficient to return our ores on the most economical scale. We have 50 tons of ores on the floors, and the prospects of the mine gradually improving. An erroneous impression of the supply of water to our wheels having gone abroad, it is right to state the mine was forked in less than 48 hours after the wheel went to work. We are now only using 1½ inches, whilst we can increase it to 15 in. if necessary, which will be quite competent to take the mine to 70 or 80 fms.

RHEIDOL.—R. Ridge, Nov. 8: We have 20 men breaking down blende and ore in the pitches on Rathdu lode: of blende we shall have a large quantity. We have trammed to the floors not less than 20 tons this last week, and shall soon be in a position to sell 100 tons. As to the other parts of the mine, the end of the cross-cut in Rhurryggas is becoming very wet; the ground is about the same as before for driving. The cross-cut to Nantglas has also become wet, which makes us think we are approaching the lode. We have three pitches at work raising good lead from the shaft in Nantglas lode. The dressing goes on satisfactorily.

RITTON CASTLE.—J. Griffiths, Nov. 12: Mr. Mitchell's assay ticket gives 78 per cent. of lead. For the last ten days all the force on the mine has been engaged in moving the engine and materials from No. 1 shaft, so that no ore has been dressed for the time stated, but in a day or two we shall resume the dressing, and I hope shortly to have another sampling. I have enlarged the floors, which was very necessary to be effected. We have had a most troublesome job with No. 2 shaft, and have been compelled to replace the old timbers with new; I hope to have it ready to draw stuff in the course of three or four days. To-morrow we shall begin to pump from this shaft, and it will take five or six days to fork the water, after which I shall immediately set about clearing out the bottom levels, both east and west, and, when done, I shall be better prepared to answer the questions in your late letters.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND UNITED.—S. Mitchell, Nov. 12: The lode in the 8 fm. level is worth 8*l.* per fathom; this is driving east. The same level west is without alteration. The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 8 fm. level, and shall commence driving in the course of a few days.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone, Nov. 12: The lode in the 40, north of the engine-shaft, is 15 inches wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. The lode in the 40, south of the new engine-shaft, will yield 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, south of new engine-shaft, will yield 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 south will yield 20 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of the 30 south, will yield 10 cwts. of ore per fathom.; No. 2 stope, in back of the 30 south, will yield 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 20, driving east on caunter lode, is 12 in. wide, producing saving work. I have nothing now to notice in the tribute department.

SEVERN.—J. Reynolds, Nov. 12: Our prospects continue to hold out well. The lode in the 10 fm. level is 4½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom; I expect this end will improve very shortly. The lead from the stope above appears to be making down before the end. In the eastern stope the lode is 8 ft. wide, making large bunches of lead ore, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the western stope is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. Most of our men from the end and eastern stope are engaged in clearing their stuff, and putting in air-pipes from No. 3 winze to the end. When this is finished, and the stull completed, I shall commence sinking under the 10, in a capital course of ore. We have sent down upwards of 6 tons of lead, and I have also sent to Machynlleth 6 tons of copper. We shall now come into a regular way of delivering the parcels of ore.

SILVER BROOK MINE.—W. Hosking, Oct. 30: Saturday, Oct. 25, being our setting day, I beg to inform you that we set the sinking of the engine-shaft to twelve men, at 11*l.* per fathom, which is now down 10 fms. 4 feet 6 in. below the 55; the ground is of a beautiful light killas, through which we are rapidly progressing, having sunk 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. in the past month, and if the ground still continues so favourable, we shall get down for a 70 fm. level by the early part of Dec. The 55 north-east was set to four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode in the end is about 3 feet wide, containing little lead and zinc ore. A winze to sink in the bottom of this level, by six

ram, at 4l. per fm., where the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, which will produce 10l. worth of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 55 north-east, by six men, at 1l. 4s. per fm., yielding on an average 11l. worth of ore per fm. A pitch in back of the 55, south-west of the engine-shaft, by two men, for the month, at 1l. 2s. 6d. per tm. or 7s. 6d. in 1l. The 22, to drive north-east, by three men and three labourers, at 2l. per fathom; the lode in the end is about 2 ft. wide, composed of fluccan, spar, and mundic, with strong indications for producing lead ore. The costeaning is still being carried on, but no other lodes have been discovered.

SILVER BROOK.—W. Hosking, Nov. 12: We continue to progress satisfactorily in sinking the engine-shaft, having sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. since my report dated Oct. 30, which will make 13 fms. below the 55; the ground is still favourable; in cutting into the lode last night we found it about 2 ft. wide, and apparently changing its nature, consisting of carbonate of lime, fluor spar, lead-coloured flookan, mundic, and good spots of lead, altogether a very promising lode. The lode in the 55, north-east of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with spots of ore, and I am of opinion that we shall soon have a decided improvement in this end. In the winze sinking below the 55 we still have a good lode, which is about 2 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes at the back of this level are without alteration, producing 11l. worth of ore per fm. The tribute pitch at the back of the 55, south-west of the engine-shaft, is looking well. The 22, driving north-east of engine-shaft, continues in a good stratification: the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing spar and flookan, and the ground continues favourable for lead ore. We are preparing another parcel of ore as fast as possible.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—In the 80, the cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft, has been driven 4 feet in the week, but the lode has not been intersected, yet, from the quantity of water issuing, it is presumed that it is not far distant; the ground is of a fine character for tin, and therefore a good lode is anticipated. At the south shaft, on the south lode, the ground is much easier for sinking; the lode is 3 feet wide, and a more kindly one cannot be seen, although not yet productive; it continues improving gradually for tin, as the sinking progresses. The south lode, in the eastern end in the 50, at present is not so good for tin as last reported. In the 50, on the middle lode, the western end has been driven 3 feet; the lode is still producing work of rich quality, worth 15l. per fm., and there is every reason to anticipate a further improvement. The tribute much as usual.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Trewecke, Nov. 12: The lode at the new shaft is about 5 ft. wide on the north part, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and white iron; and on the south part flookan, mundic, and soft sugary spar, resembling can. It appears that the two lodes will unite in sinking a few feet deeper, when I hope we shall have something good.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 13: There is nothing new in any part of the mine since my last report. Hitchins's engine-shaft is down 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 50 fm. level. In the 50 fm. level east the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 50, on the south branch, the branch is worth 1 ton of rich ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 east, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Williams's stopes, in the back of the 40 east, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The setting for the current month is as follows:—1 pitch in the 40, and 2 in the 30, at 10s., 11s., and 5s. in 1l.; stopes in the back of the 40, 1l. 5s. per fm.; the winze below the 40, 7l. per fm.; the 40 end west, 2l. 10s. per fm.; John's cross-cut at the 40, 3l. 15s. per fm.; the 50 east, 5l. 5s. per fm.; the 50 west, 2l. 10s. per fm.; the rise on the south branch, 4l. per fm.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Nov. 12: We communicated the 36 west with Gullett's shaft last night, by means of a borer-hole, through which a great quantity of water is percolating, and thereby letting down the water in the shaft gradually. We hope to get into Gullett's shaft, and give you the particulars about it in next week's report. We also hope to resume the driving of the bottom levels in the course of a few days.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, Nov. 12: We have set 48 fathoms of ground on tribute, between the 23 and deep adit level, south of engine-shaft, at 9l. per ton for lead; the stopes are worth full 25l. per fathom. There being a large quantity of ore ground standing in Laurence's working, I have taken the men from the 35 end, and put them to raise lead at this part, which, I am happy to say, is turning out lumps of solid lead ½ cwt. in a rock. The engine referred to will take us down 40 fms. below the present bottom, and when cleared of water we shall get under the ore ground, which in the level above has produced 3500l. worth of lead. All other operations are going on satisfactorily, and I feel confident the time is not far distant when South Bog will equal the richest mines in the district.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Nov. 11: The following is our tutwork setting, Friday last being our setting-day.—The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 48 by nine men, at 27l. per fm; the branch of ore on the lode is 8 in. wide the whole length of the shaft. The 48 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 8l. per fathom; lode yielding good stones of ore, but not to value. The 40 to drive west of flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 6l. per fm.; lode yielding stones of ore. The deep adit level to drive south of engine-shaft, by six men, at 13l. per fm.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Nov. 10: At the engine-shaft, sloping down the rise below the 74, we have 7 ft. to complete to the bottom; we have set the same, and to complete and sink 2 feet below the 84, for 50l. In the 84, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding ½ ton per fm. In the winze sinking below the 74, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. In the 74, east of Gore's, the lode is disordered at present. In the 64 east the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. In the winze sinking below the 64 the lode is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, yielding 2 tons per fm. In the 64 east the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding ½ ton per fm. In the 34 west the lode is 3½ feet wide, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. In the 54 east the lode is small and poor at present, but the killas seems to be compact, and likely to yield ore as it approaches the eastern ground. Other parts of the mine are without change to notice. As soon as the engine-shaft is completed to the 34, and the lift fixed in that level, we shall draw below to the 94 with all speed, which will take a month or six weeks from this time.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Nov. 11: The several levels are progressing favourably, but without any material alteration since last report.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—Nov. 8: The lode at Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, has not been taken down in the past week. The ground in the 100 cross-cut, driving south from Michell's diagonal shaft, is considerably easier for spending than when last reported. The lode in the 100, driving west of Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 15 inches wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90, driving east of Michell's, on the south lode, is 2 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 90, driving west of Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and the lode has a very promising appearance. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the above-named level is 1 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, driving south from Michell's downright shaft, is moderately easy for driving. The lode in the 78, driving west of Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the said level is 15 inches wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 66, west of Michell's, on Youren's lode, is small and unproductive. No lode has been taken down at Morcom's engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, during the past week. The lode in the 40, driving east and west of Morcom's engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, unproductive; and the same may be said of the 30 fm. level, driving east of Morcom's. The lode in the 20, driving west of Morcom's, on the south branch, is 2 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Nov. 8: In the 35, at Dowson's, going south, the end is still very wet, and the strata is most congenial for tin. The winze under the 15 east, is holed to the 25 end. Our stopes are quite as good as I have seen them for some months past. The general appearances of the mine is without alteration.

SWANPOOL.—J. Rogers, J. Kitto, Nov. 8: In the western mine, we have a very promising lode in the 10 fathom level west. The stopes in the back of the 10 are not looking so well as we could wish at present, but we have a good lode a few feet before us, which we shall reach in a day or two. We have nothing new to report on in the 20, 30, or 40 west, but the ground is more favourable, and promises to make a bunch of ore shortly. We have a little improvement in the rise above the 50, on the south lode, which appears to be getting more compact, and producing more lead. Nothing new in the 50 cross-cut north. In the eastern part of the mine, we expect to hole the shaft to the 50 within a week from this time. The 30 and 40 east are without any material alteration.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrews: On North Tincroft lode, in the 154, driving east of new engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 10l. per fm. In the 142, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth for tin and copper 8l. per fm.; the men are still engaged in the 142 east driving a cross-cut south, where we believe another part of the lode exists. In the winze sinking under the 130, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work for tin; in the winze sinking under the 130, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 12l. per fm. We have a change of lode in the 100, on East Pool lode, and hope it will have some influence on the lode. In the 90, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing a little ore, but not to value; in the winze under the 90, east of Willoughby's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm. for copper ore.—Highburrow Lode: At Martin's east shaft, sinking under the 162, the lode is 6 feet wide, and worth about 50l. per fathom; in the 162, east of shaft, we are still cross-cutting the lode south, where we believe there is a better part of the lode standing. In the 152, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing saving work for tin, and a little copper ore. The stopes east and west of Martin's east shaft continue to yield fair quantities of tin and copper ore, and worth 20l. per fm. each.—Chapple's Lode: In the 140, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 10l. per fm. In the 120, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore 10l. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 120, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth for tin and copper 15l. per fm. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to yield fair quantities of mineral, and we shall sample, on Wednesday week, about 400 tons of good quality copper.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—John Price, Nov. 8: The ground at Carr's engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking; the men this day have taken to sink the lift to the 50, at 23l. per fm.: present depth 5 fms. 4 ft, 2 in. below the 40; sunk last month 1 fm. 4 ft. 2 in. The lode in the 40, west of the shaft, is much improved, it is 18 in. wide, and quite as large in the back as it is in the bottom of the end, with an underlay of 3 in. in a fm., south, and it will produce 1 ton of ore per fm.; ground wet; driven last month 4 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; present price 6l. per fm. At Nicholson's, the lode in both ends of the shaft is large, and the western end will produce good work, but the south wall is not yet seen, and hence its exact size and value cannot be reported upon by this post. The standing part of the lode will be taken down on Monday next, when I will again examine it, and duly apprise you of the results. The lode in the 10 west is 2 feet wide, consisting of quartz, containing stones of yellow copper ore; ground driven last month 4 fms. 2 ft. The lode in the winze, to the east of the shaft, is 20 in. wide, containing quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore, accompanied by stones of tin; sunk last month 3 fms. 4 ft.; present price 4l. per fm. We hope to commence burning the tin on Wednesday next.

TREWANE UNITED.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 11: We have completed the pitwork to the 20, and shall commence sinking the shaft to-morrow. I have nothing new to report as to the lode since last reported on, as we generally sink 4 or 5 ft. before we take it down.

TREWETHA.—Thos. Richards, Wm. Rowe, Nov. 12: The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 60 fm. level. The 60, south end, is worth 4l. per fm., and the north end 7l. 10l. per fm. The 50 north is worth 6l. 10s. per fm. The stopes generally, on the western lode, are yielding their average quantities of ore. On the eastern lode, in the 50, the south end will produce about 2 cwts. of ore per fm.; the north end is unproductive; the stope in back of this level will produce about 4 cwts. per fm.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, Nov. 11: At Clay's engine shaft, sinking under the 40 fm. level, the ground is hard, and water increasing. In the 40 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive; in the same level, south of Field's shaft, we are driving on the west part of the lode, which is occasionally producing good lead. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 30, there is no alteration in the ground during the past week; in the 30, north of said shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with spots of lead in it; in the winze to the south of said shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the 20, east of Bonville's shaft, no lode yet met with; in the 20, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a small quantity of lead.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Loan, R. Stevens, Nov. 12: The lode in the 85, east of flat-rod shaft, is worth 8l. per fm.; the lode in the west end at this level is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore. We are carrying about 2 ft. of the north part of the lode in the 75, west of last-mentioned shaft, which is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 65, west of No. 1 winze, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level, east of last-mentioned winze, are worth 12l. per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, west of Eelie's winze, are worth 10l. per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine since our last.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Nov. 11: On north lode, at Thomas's engine-shaft the lode is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and likely to improve in depth. In the 104 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; about 13 fms. beyond this end a winze is sunk 5 fathoms under the 94, in which the lode is 6 ft. wide, with a leader of ore on the south side, worth 3 tons per fm.; the other, or north part, is orey throughout. The 94 east produces 1 ton per fathom. On counter lode, in the winze sinking under the 84 the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. On south lode, the 42 west produces 1¼ ton per fm.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, Nov. 13: At Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode in the rise, back of the 52, is a little improved for copper ore. The lode in the stopes, bottom of the 42, will produce about 5 cwt. of copper ore per fm. In the 42 driving east, the lode has undergone but little change to notice since my report of last week. The same may be said of the lode in the rise back of the 27. At the new eastern shaft the men will have completed their bargain by the latter end of the present week, and in the beginning part of another week we shall commence cutting the tip-plat with all possible dispatch.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—T. Floyd, Nov. 12: We find the new lode to be opening out favourably, being about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, yielding some good work for tin; in the back of the same level we are raising some kindly work for tin, and a little black ore. The 65 cross-cut and the new shaft are being pushed on with all possible speed.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—W. Richards, Nov. 8: I was at the mine yesterday, the shaft is clear to the 20, and we are now fixing a lift in that level; we cannot see much of the lode, but we hope to clear out the levels next week. We have a good bunch of tin in the level east; I brought home a stone which, if I cannot get better, I will send you, large diamond tin.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 10: During the past week we have intersected a small branch underlaying north towards the lode in the new engine-shaft, containing red oxide and crystallised copper and yellow copper ore, and the ground is gradually becoming more mineralised, and improving for sinking. The lode in No. 3 cross-cut at the 70 is without change. The ground in the 70 east is improved since my last report, and it is now, with that in the 90 east, very good for exploring. The sinking of Morris's engine shaft being resumed below the 100, it will now be continued without intermission, for intersection of the lode at the next deeper level, the ground in the present bottom contains more native copper, and shows indications of improvement as we descend.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Pryor, Nov. 12: The lodes in the 20 and the 10, driving east, are just as last reported on. The lode in the stopes, in the bottom of the 10, are looking well, and producing good tin work.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tregoning, Nov. 8: We have cut the lode in the 50 in the cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, it is disordered with the lead branch and cross-course; having driven on it no more than 3 ft., we cannot say much about it. At Tippett's shaft we have about 6 fms. more to communicate to the 50; this shaft is worth about 12l. per fm. for tin. The branch in the cross-cut is just as last reported. Our tribute pitches are looking poor. We expect to have about 2½ tons of tin ready for market by the end of this month.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—J. Trezise, Nov. 12: The lode under the 7 fm level, west of engine-shaft, is worth upwards of 30l. per fm. The lode in back of the 17, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 25l. per fm. We are stoping the bottom of the 7, east of engine-shaft, at 60s. per fm., lode worth upwards of 7l. per fm. We have now commenced to draw the water out of a winze under the 27, east of engine-shaft, where report says there is a course of tin worth 30l. per fathom, which we expect to see on Saturday next. The tributers are breaking good tinstuff. As we are getting down with the water we are discovering good tin ground; and we expect, in the course of a few days, to set pitches to eight or ten men more on tribute. We are stamping our tinstuff with all speed, as the water is increased at the stamps. The lift is now dropped 4 fms. below the 27, and no time will be lost in getting to the bottom of the mine. Our prospects, on the whole, never presented better appearances than at this day.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Nov. 11: In the 40 fm. level, east of Winston shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the same level, west of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 40, west of boundary, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, very promising, with stones of good yellow ore. In Boundary shaft, sinking under the 40, the lode has not been so large this week, but it seems to be opening again, it is now about 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—Thos. Carpenter, Nov. 10:—Old Lode: We have resumed driving the 40 fm. level below adit, by six men, this level will drain the lode 20 fms. below Palmer's stope, and likewise drain the eastern mine to the present bottom, which is 60 fms. below surface. The lode in Palmer's stope, in back of 20 east, below adit, is 6 ft. wide, worth 18l. per fm. for tin. The lode in Hoskin's stope, in back of 10 east, below adit, is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stamps work for tin.—Watson's Lode: The lode in Wilton's stope in back of the 30, west from surface, is 5 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin.—North Lode: The lode in the 20 west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10 west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and copper ore. The lode in the adit level west is 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in Ivey's stope, in back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the adit level east, at eastern mine, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and copper ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Nov. 13: In the 66, east of Rundle's engine-shaft, there is an improvement in the character of the lode, being now full 3 ft. wide, composed of a light coloured capel, quartz, and white iron, with good stones of yellow copper ore occasionally, and indicates further improvements. In the 12, west of said shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, a very promising end. The cross-cut north in the 24 is progressing favourably; and we calculate that the tributers are getting fair wages. We expect to sample about 20 tons of copper ore at the next Morewellham sampling.

WHEAL EDWARD.—T. Carpenter, M. H. East, Nov. 10: North Lode: In the 64 east no lode taken down since last report. The lode in the 54 fm. level east is 3 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 54 east, against Bennett's winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm. The lode in the 54 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of grey and yellow copper ore.

WHEAL ELLEN.—W. Thomas, J. Hosking, Nov. 11: Pike's engine-shaft is sunk to the 12, and the men are now driving south to meet the black lode, which we hope soon to intersect, and shall lay open a quantity of tribute ground. The diagonal shaft sinking under the 10 is opening good tribute ground; also the 10 east and west of the shaft. All the ground opened on the lode is let on tribute, and the ends never looked better than at this time. Sibby's shaft is sunk to the deep adit, and we have now let the shaft to sink below the adit on the north lode: this has been a very productive lode above the adit, and by sinking this shaft we expect to open some good tribute ground. We are driving on the new lode in the 6 west, at 10s. in 1l., and 2l. per fm. for driving. We have 15 men now working on tribute varying from 10s. in 1l. to 13s. 4d. We hope soon to open tribute ground on the black and north lodes, when we shall increase the quantity of copper ore. We have sampled to-day computed 52 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL EMMA.—Jehu Hitchins, Wm. Goldsworthy, Nov. 12: During the past month the cross-cut from the bottom of the whim-shaft to the adit level has been communicated, and the 10 holed to the winze sunk from the adit, by both of which the workings are well ventilated. Our present tutwork consists of driving the adit level by six men, at 57s. 6d. per fm., which is now about 46 fms. west of the air-shaft, on a lode composed of fluor-spar, mundic, gossan, and good stones of copper ore, altogether over 5 ft. wide, and most promising, best in the bottom. The 10 is being continued west by six men, at 4l. per fm., to carry 4 ft. of the lode in width; this end is now 4 ft. west of the winze, where the lode is composed of yellow, grey, and malleable copper ore, with spar, altogether very large, and worth (say) 1½ ton per fm., improving for the last 2 or 3 fms. driving, as also in sinking the winze, leaving good tribute ground. The 22 is now about 10½ fms. west of the engine-shaft—driving by six men, at 4l. per fathom; the lode has not been productive of other than spots of ore till very lately, it is improving, so that it appears our orey ground dips westerly; the 22 east has been extended about 40 ft., but now stopped. We have three tribute pitches set as follows:—One above adit to two men and one boy, at 10s. in 1l.; one between adit and the 10, east of winze, to three men, at 6s. 8d. in 1l.; and one between east of winze to three men, at 5s. in 1l., in which we expect they will get good wages, and we shall set more when opportunity occurs. There is on the floors 50 tons of ore ready for sampling. On the whole, it is our opinion that the real prospects of this mine were never better than at this moment.

Jehu Hitchins, Nov. 13: The 10 end has improved since our report of yesterday: there is now a large lode, with excellent rich grey and yellow copper ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Nov. 8: The ground in the 70 cross-cut, north of the main lode, is of much the same character as it was before we cut the branch mentioned in last week's report, but we have not met with any other branch. The lode in the 40, west of Taylor's, is 18 in. wide, containing quartz and iron.—Newton: The summpen have nearly completed cutting the plat and barrow-road around the shaft in the 42, and in the early part of next week they will resume the sinking of the engine-shaft with all speed; the ground in the cross-cut north in this level is of a white priany granite, and easy for exploring. I think we shall intersect the caunter next week, if it continues the same bearing it did in the shaft, when it presented a very promising appearance. There is no material alteration in the lode at the 30, east or west of the engine-shaft, since my last advice.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, Nov. 11: The cross-cut south of the 60, west of engine-shaft, has a wetter appearance, by which I am led to think that we are getting near the lode. The other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported on. The men employed on the mine at present are sixteen in number—viz., four driving the cross-cut in the 60, four stoping the back of said level, on Guskus lode, four driving the 40, west of Reed's shaft, on Martin's lode, and four tributers in back of the 30, west of Rapson's shaft, on said lode.

WHEAL MARY ANN (NEAR LISKEARD.).—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Nov. 13: Pollard's shaft is sunk 8 fms. under the 130 fm. level. The lode in the 130 fm. level north is 2½ feet wide, and worth 14l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 14l. per fm. In the 120 fm. level north it is 3 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ feet wide, and worth 13l. per fm: in the winze sinking under this level it is 3 feet wide, and worth 16l. per fm. In the 110 fm. level north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 11l. per fm.: in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, and worth 20l. per fm.; in the winze sinking under this level it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 15l. per fm. In the 100 fm. level north it is 3½ feet wide, and worth 13l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 10l. per ton. In the 90 fm. level north it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 14l. per fathom. Clymo's shaftmen are at present engaged fixing plunger-lift from the 70 to the 40 fm. level. The stopes and pitches are much the same as usual.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Nov. 8: In the stope in the back of the 20 fm. level the men have been driving back, lengthening their rise, both to prove the ground and for working the stope to more advantage; the ground taken away has yielded but little tin, although some was expected, for part of the shoot seemed to have been making away in that direction. That part of the stope going right up in the back has not yet been touched since the water has been out, but will now be available. The 20, east of cross-course, is being driven south by two men, at 60s. per fm.; the end here is a little wet. The water is down 7 fms. below the 20, forking slowly. In the adit, at Coombe, no change since my last.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A. Barratt, Nov. 13: We continue to drive the 62, east of Matthew's shaft, the lode is still producing stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 62 cross-cut, south of Matthew's shaft, we have lately met with a point of a lode under the slide, which is producing good stones of ore; we have commenced sinking on its course, it appears to be underlying north, corresponding with the lode when cut off by the slide; I believe it will prove to be the main lode, and in all probability a productive one as we get a little of the slide, which was the case above the slide at this point, a little deeper sinkage will prove the result.—Richards's Shaft: We are still driving by the side of the lode in the granite; the ground appears to be getting harder, we intend cutting into it in the course of another week.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—W. Edwards: The No. 4 end, west of diagonal shaft, is driven about 8 fms., the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, turning out good stamp work, having improved during the last 6 ft. driving, and from present appearances likely to continue, inasmuch as it corresponds with the good work we passed through in No. 3 level immediately above. The lode in the rise of No. 3 is about 2 ft. wide, giving some very rich stones of tin, the whole of the lode here being saving work. The stopes east of this, were the lode averages about 18 in. in width, are producing moderate work. The lode in the end of No. 2 is about 2 ft. wide, the quality at present but low, and the same may be said of No. 1. The stopes in the back of No. 2, where the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, giving fair work for tin; and the stopes in back of No. 1, where the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, are at present poor, but occasionally giving good stones of tin. The tribute department is without alteration, the machinery and surface works throughout in good order and progressing satisfactorily.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, Nov. 11: There is very little alteration in the different levels now in operation since last reported.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—Wm. Johns, Nov. 11: The 60, east of flat-rod shaft, is suspended for the present, and the men are engaged rising against the winze which we have commenced sinking in bottom of the 50 for ventilation; the latter bargain is worth 8l. per fm., and the former 12l. per fm. As soon as this communication is effected, we shall be able to resume the driving of this end more expeditiously. In the 50, east of the same shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, orey throughout. In the winze sinking below the 40, before this end, the lode has improved, yielding about 1½ ton per fm. In the adit level, east of Micheli's shaft, the lode is still looking kindly, and producing good stones of tin. The 20 cross-cut, south of Michell's shaft, is progressing favourably. We are getting on as fast as possible with the erection of the horse-whim, and putting down ladder-road at Richards's shaft, on the south lode. We hope to give a full detailed account of the eastern extremity of these workings in our next report. The tribute pitches are much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, Nov. 13: Smith's shaftmen are still engaged, as noticed in our last report. The cross-cut in the 132 is extended 5 fms. towards the lode; ground favourable for exploring. The 120 being drained by the cross-cut, we have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, the lode in which 1½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 120 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm.; in the same level south we are driving in killas by the side of the lode. In the 108 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. In the 108, north of Chippindale's, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. In the 98 north it is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore.—South Mine: The lode in the 142, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm.; in the same level north it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 120 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Ben. Gundry, Nov. 8: In the cross-cut driving north from Watson's, in the 40, is driven 9 ft. during the past week in favourable ground. In the cross-cut driving south from Watson's, in the 30, to cut Richards's lode, we think we have touched the wall of the lode, as there is much water issuing from it; we shall, therefore, be enabled to give more particulars about it in our next. We hope to hole the winze sinking in the bottom of the 15, on Park lode, next week. The 18, on Sampson's branch, is much the same as last reported. There is no material alteration in our tin ground.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, jun., W Hancock, R. Roskilly, Nov. 13: The summpen are still engaged in cutting a plat at the 54. The cross-cut at this level is extended towards the lode 1 fm. 1 ft. The lode in the 44 north is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing ¾ of a ton of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 23 north it is 1 ft. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes are producing much as usual. We sold on the 3d instant a parcel of lead ore, computed, 70 tons, to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, at 17l. 15s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Nov. 12: In the 80 west we have a small branch of fluor-spar, mundic, and copper ores. In the 65 west the end has become more wet, and we expect the cross-course is near. In the eastern end we have a kindly lode, composed of peach, spar, and mundic. The 50 east shows no further improvement. The rise in the back of the 40 fathom level is in the killas, to the south of the lode; the ground is favourable.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, Nov. 8: We have erected the angle and main bobs at the eastern shaft, which were put to work on Tuesday last, and I am happy to inform you that to-day the water is in fork. The bobs are constructed so that the rod is working 6-feet stroke in the shaft, and 4-feet stroke at the engine, by which means we have forked the water in four days, which, with the old appliances, would have taken nine days to fork the like quantity, with the engine working at the same speed. The stuff broken in cutting down the shaft is now lying at the bottom, which we shall clear as soon as possible, and cut a plat in the 17, and put in penthouse, &c.; after which we shall be ready to drive east and west, and sink the shaft below the level. The 17 west, at western shaft, is much the same as last reported. The greater part of the drawing machine is on the mine, and will be erected as soon as possible.

WITHIEL UNITED.—H. B. Grose, Nov. 5: The ground in the adit level, south of Fielding's shaft, is without alteration. In the adit north from this shaft, the ground is easy for driving, and of the most promising character for mineral; from the present indications, I think, we shall shortly have another branch or lode in this end. The lode in the end of the 20, south of engine-shaft, is without alteration; in the north end from this shaft, the ground is improving as we get away from the elvan-course, and will doubtless continue to do so until we get back to the large lode, gone down in the bottom of the 10, which we shall endeavour to reach as soon as possible. The stopes in the back of the 10, are not so productive as last reported, the lode being only about 4 ft. wide, worth 12 tons of ore per fm.; and is now more speedy for taking away than it has been for some time, therefore we are sending more ore to surface hence than we have done. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit, is still improving, at present 7 ft. wide; worth 18 tons of ore per fm.—good quality. Our daily average of ore to surface is about 8 tons per diem, which we shall now increase. At Tremoor, or South Mine, we are progressing with the clearing up of the shaft as fast as we can. In sinking we have plenty of water, as we must expect until we get to the bottom, having to drain the old workings and levels, perhaps to a great extent, for as yet we see no end of them; the former workers have taken away the lode on each end of the shaft. It would appear they had a productive lode for copper ore, by their mode of working, as well as by some stones of ore, we find among the attle in clearing up the shaft. I have not the least doubt we shall have a good lode when we get to the bottom of the old workings; no time will be lost to get there. We have shipped in October month from 180 to 190 tons of ore, and shall ship from 80 to 100 tons again next week.

— H. B. Grose, Nov. 7: Since I wrote my report, we have got down about 2 ft. in the old shaft at Tremoor with a hand-pump, and have broken some good stones of copper ore from the lode in the western end; we have also found some good stones of black and grey ore among the attle of the shaft. The lode east of shaft is all taken away. If we can keep the water by the horse-whim, which will be ready by Tuesday, we are to-day fixing the poppet-heads, and to-morrow shall drop the pit-work, after which I hope we shall soon see the bottom, when I expect to have a good course of ore.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cock, Nov. 12: In my report for Oct. 29, I stated that about 3 fathoms would reach the sheet of ore sunk through at the shaft in the south end; we have now arrived at that point, and have a good lode; about 3 feet in width is taken down since we cut the ore; it is worth from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead per fm., and indicates a further improvement. I have put the shaftmen to cut into the lode in the shaft; when opened on I will write you. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter*, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 21:—

PUMPING ENGINES.	
Number reported	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	15·1
Average number of strokes per minute	5·4
Gallons of water drawn per minute	3330
Average duty of 11 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals	75·1
Actual horse-power employed per minute	832·5
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	3·4
ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS.	
Number reported	17
Number of kibbles drawn	30,670
Average depth from which they are drawn, in fms.	143·5
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	49·4
Average duty of 10 engines, as above	17·8
STAMPING ENGINES.	
Number reported	5
Average number of strokes per minute	9·8
Average duty of two engines, as above	49·3
Actual horse-power employed per minute	57·1

PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.

Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	Million lbs.	96·4
Par Consols, 80 in. single	,,	94·3
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single	,,	90·9
Par Consols, 72 in. single	,,	72·9
West Fowey Consols, 50 in. single	,,	70·9
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 80 in. single	,,	70·7
Trelawny, 50 in. single	,,	68·1

WHIM ENGINES.

Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	Million lbs.	25·6
Par Consols, 24 in. single	,,	22·7
Fowey Consols, 18 in. double	,,	22·4
Ditto, 22 in. double	,,	20·2
South Caradon, 30 and 16 in. Sims' combined	,,	15·1

STAMPING ENGINES.

Great Polgooth, 35 in. double	Million lbs.	56·2
South Caradon, 26 in. single	,,	42·3

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.—A frightful explosion occurred on the Blyth and Tyne Railway at Percy Main, a few miles from North Shields. A pilot engine was standing near the workshops under steam, awaiting orders, when it exploded with fearful violence, forcing the whole of the tubing through the firehole into the tender. It was an old engine, but the tube plate that is torn by the rivets appears to be tolerably sound. Mr. Lundy, the manager, says the engine was at a pressure of 60 lbs. to the inch at the time of the explosion, and the steam blowing off freely.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Among the remarkable individuals in this popular exhibition, none appears at present to occupy the attention of the visitors so much as the King of Naples. This notice is occasioned, no doubt, by the uncertain relations with which His Majesty is placed with the Western Powers. Several novelties are, we understand, in progress for the visitors during the Cattle Show.

*** With next week's MINING JOURNAL will be published a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will contain—A new Patent Brick-making Machine—the late James Hann, the self-taught Mathematician—Railways in Australia—Coal near London (?)—Practical Mining: Colliery Operations—Anthracite Coal for Locomotives—The Mines and Minerals of America: No. VII.—and various other articles, which are unavoidably postponed.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Nov. 14, 1856.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Copper wire...(nom.) p. lb.	0 1 1¼–0 1 2
ditto tubes ..... ,,	0 1 1¾–0 1 3
Sheathing and bolts .. ,,	0 1 0– —
Bottoms ..... ,,	0 1 ¾–0 1 1
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10½
Best selected.....p. ton	110 10 0–113 0 0
Tough cake ..... ,,	107 10 0–110 0 0
Tile ..... ,,	107 10 0–110 0 0
South American (nom.) ,,	106 0 0
IRON.	per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London .	9 0 0– —
Ditto, to arrive	8 2 6– 8 5 0
Nail rods	9 0 0– 9 10 0
,, Stafford. in London	9 0 0–10 0 0
Bars ditto	9 0 0–10 10 0
Hoops ditto	10 0 0–11 5 0
Sheets, single	10 15 0–11 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	4 18 0– 5 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	5 10 0– 5 15 0
Bars, common, ditto ...	7 5 0– —
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	7 0 0– 7 10 0
ditto, Swed. in Lon.....	14 0 0–17 0 0
in stock to arrive	14 10 0–15 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...	3 10 0– 3 11 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.	3 11 0– 3 15 0
Ditto, forge	3 10 0– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 15 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15 0– 4 0 0
LEAD.	
English Pig	22 0 0–23 0 0
Ditto sheet	23 15 0– —
Ditto red lead.....	26 0 0–27 0 0
Ditto white.....	27 0 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	26 10 0– —
Spanish, in bond	21 10 0–22 0 0
American.....	none.
FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs	21 10 0–21 15 0
,, to arrive	21 10 0– —
Ditto, in faggots	23 0 0– —
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0

BRASS (sheets) .....p. lb.	10¾d.–11¼d.
Wire.....	10¾d.
Tubes	11¾d.–12¼d.
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	1s 9d.
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	27 12 6– —
To arrive.....	27 10 0–27 15 0
ZINC.	
In sheets	33 0 0– —
TIN.	
English, blocks	138 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	139 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined	145 0 0– —
Banca.....(nom.)	139 0 0–140 0 0
Straits	139 0 0–142 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. box.	1 18 6– 1 19 6
IX Ditto 1st quality ,,	2 4 6– 2 5 6
IC Ditto 2d quality ,,	1 16 0– —
IX Ditto 2d quality ,,	2 2 0– —
IC Coke ..... ,,	1 13 6– 1 14 0
IX Ditto ..... ,,	1 19 6– 2 0 0
Canada plates.....p. ton	15 0 0–15 10 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing ...p. lb.	10¼d —
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0– 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	— – 5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0– 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— – 7 0 0
MANGANESE.†	(21 cwts.)
Ground.....p. ton	6 15 0– 7 8 0
Giessen Lump..... ,,	5 5 0– 5 10 0
Nassau ditto ..... ,,	4 10 0– —

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† Four months' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Giessen, and 66 to 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—A good business has been transacted in our market for some kinds of metals, while others have ruled dull. Copper, tin, and spelter, are firm, with an upward tendency; but iron and lead are somewhat lower.

COPPER.—On Tuesday last, the usual monthly meeting of smelters took place, for the purpose, as it is generally stated, of regulating prices according to the demand. This, however much believed, is a great mistake; for the decision come to of allowing present rates to continue, in the face of an excessive amount of business, is contrary to all rules of trade; and there evidently must be something more than ordinary to induce sellers to adopt such a resolution. The returns rendered by each smelter proved the sales during the past month to be unusually large,—in fact, over 2000 tons; and there is scarcely a house but what has oversold, and is behind in the fulfilment of their contracts. The meeting was reported to be well attended—that is to say, if the numbers are taken into account; which one would think is not the case with regard to these meetings, for to the absence of the commander-in-chief of the body, or his deputy, we may attribute in a great measure the continuance of prices current. To act without orders, would probably be considered a breach of faith; so these devotees of the holy cause of monopoly tamely await the word of command before they make any alteration, although, possibly, they might be losers by every ounce of copper sold. That there should be a class of Englishmen existing in this metropolis, in the nineteenth century, who lend themselves to such a course of commerce, does, to say the least, seem very disgraceful, and not altogether without injustice towards dealers. They would doubtless feel slightingly spoken of, if it were said they were an inefficient body of men, and required a leader to dictate to them when changes must really take place. Surely every man ought to know his own business better than other people; then why not act entirely independent of others, and become in earnest free traders, without submitting to the caprice of this or that man, whose object, in nine cases out of ten, is the filling of his own pocket, and not the good or advancement of the trade? A few outside sellers have obtained higher prices than those quoted, and 115*l.* 10s. per ton has been refused for Burra Burra. The stock of foreign copper is very small, and mostly bought for consumption and shipment.

IRON.—English bars have declined 5s., and contracts have passed at 5*l.* 5s., per ton, f.o.b. in London, in three or four weeks. Rails are much about the same, but there is very little doing in them, and the market has a drooping tendency. In Staffordshire qualities there has been much giving way in price, and last quarter-day rates appear now to be quite nominal. The tightness of the money market has had a depressing influence on Scotch pigs, and mixed numbers have been done at 69s. The price will, doubtless, continue to recede, so long as the stiffness in the Bank rates last.

LEAD.—There are sellers in our market of English pig at 22*l.*; still, it is not a general quotation. The market, however, is in that state that it does not seem at all improbable but what it will soon become the current price.

SPELTER.—Beyond what has already been reported as to sales, scarcely any extent of business has been transacted; yet holders have such a good opinion of the position of this metal, that they will not sell under 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton advance, and then but in small quantities.

TIN.—A moderate business has been done in English, and the market is steady at former quotations. Banca has changed hands at 139*l.*, and Straits at 140*l.*, for arrival; holders now demand 142*l.* for arrival.

TIN-PLATES have advanced 6d. per box.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—Our metal market continues to present the same lifeless appearance as noticed in our report of last week, and without any apparent prospect of improvement, for the present at all events. The continued high value of money induces great caution on the part of those who are in a position to operate, and consequently their purchases are extremely limited. To this feature may be added the fact of the present season being usually a dull one, and a dearth of orders, therefore, is not surprising. The effect of all this is, however, as may be supposed, a falling market, and manufacturers of the inferior qualities of Iron willingly accept orders at reduced prices; makers of best brands are still maintaining their full rates, and appear to be in no want of orders. Scotch Pig-iron remains unaltered in price, and a moderate business has been done during the week. The comparative smallness of the stocks, and the continued large shipments, would form reasonable grounds for the conviction that the price of this article should advance. Iron for shipment is in good demand, and prices are firmer. The shipments for the week amount to 13,400 tons, against 8962 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing again an increase, to the extent of 4438 tons. The price of mixed numbers, storekeepers' warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, was at this time last year 77s. 6d., or 6s. per ton above the present price. Tin continues very firm, and the demand appears to be in no way affected by the high rate now ruling, but on the contrary. Tin-plates are still in good request, at full prices; makers are full of orders for some time to come, and are indifferent as to accepting large contracts at present rates. Copper firmly maintains its position, and shows a tendency to better prices; the demand continues large. Lead is still quiet, at nominal quotations. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 7*l.* 17s. 6d. to 8*l.* 5s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 138*l.* per ton; common bar, 139*l.*; refined block, 145*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per box; coke, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s.—Lead: English sheet, 24*l.* per ton; English pig, 23*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 107*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 110*l.* 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10¼d. per lb.—P.S.—Since the foregoing was written, the Bank of England has announced the advance to 7 per cent. of the rate of discount; this step was so totally unexpected, and has produced so depressed a feeling, that Scotch pig-iron may be quoted 1s. per ton lower than it was in the early part of the day.

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—In the beginning of this week we had a firm market for pig-iron, in consequence of the very large shipments; a considerable business was done at 71s. 3d. to 71s. 6d., for prompt cash. To-day, however, the raising of the Bank rate of discount had an unfavourable effect, and prices fell to 69s. 6d., from which price, however, a slight rally took place, and we closed buyers at 69s. 9d. to 70s. No. 1, g.m.b., 71s. 6d.; No. 3, 69s.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 77s. 6d. Shipments last week:—Foreign, 8274 tons; coastwise, 5141 tons=13,415 tons. In the corresponding week of last year they were—Foreign, 3582 tons; coastwise, 3380 tons=8962 tons: increase this year, 4453 tons.

At New York (Oct. 28), in metals, no change had taken place in the market worthy of notice. Tin-plates were in demand. Pig and bar iron met with purchasers in small quantities. In lead, soft Spanish and soft English were firm, with little business doing. In spelter and zinc, the market was quiet; 500 slabs Straits tin sold at 32c.

MINING.—We have very little change to report in the mining market this week, but a fair amount of business has been transacted, especially when the tightness of the money market is considered, and a good demand kept up for one or two descriptions of stock. An improvement in Mary Ann caused a demand for shares, and they advanced to 39½, 40¼. In Basset, a great many shares have changed hands, at 257½, 260, 265; the reduced amount realised for the month's sale of copper ore last week appears to have brought several sellers into the market, though the mine is said rather to have improved. West Seton, 340 to 350. Buller has also improved, at Kistler's shaft. South Carn Brea in demand, at 11 to 11½. South Tolgus, 147½ to 150; a dividend is expected at the next account, and several purchases have been made in the shares. Great South Tolgus, 14. Great Alfred shares rose to 9½, 10, owing to an improvement in the 160, and ore coming in in the 180 fm. level; but the market gave way, and shares left off at 9½. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 85; East Basset, 60 to 61, several shares having been purchased; Wheal Wrey, 7¼ to 7½; Trevelyan, 5½ to 6½; Wicklow Copper, 27 to 27½; Ludcott, 1¼ to 1½; Alfred Consols, 15½ to 16; Wheal Edward, 2½; Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d. to 20s.; South Frances, 360 to 365; in our last quotation of these shares a clerical error occurred; the price was stated as 255 to 265, instead of 355 to 365. Rosewarne and Herland, 1½, 2, 2½ buyers; an improvement has taken place in the 8, driving east, where the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. North Basset, 35½ to 36½; West Basset, 32½ to 33½; the mine is looking much better, and shares enquired after. Par Consols, 21½; Tincroft, 3½; Great Baddern, 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Wrey, 7¼ to 7½; Drake Walls, 1½; Devon Consols, 405 to 410; South Caradon, 290 to 300, buyers; the mine is said to be looking very well.

Our remarks of last week, upon advertising shares when the advertisers, in many instances, had no such shares for sale, have, as we expected, given rise to much comment, and we have been favoured with the different views of several correspondents on the subject. Whilst, therefore, we feel with pleasure that our remarks have given unmixed satisfaction to many large holders of mining stock, it remains for us to notice the communications of one or two correspondents who would seem to take a different view, though their mode of doing so consists rather in attacking our motives than in offering tangible arguments.

We stated distinctly that we were not opposed to *bona fide* advertising of shares; our strictures were confined to those who, to suit purposes of their own, offered shares below their market value, not in reality having them for sale. That good will ensue from the discussion of the subject is already evident, for at a meeting of the members of the Mining Exchange, held on Thursday, to take it into consideration, it was resolved that members could advertise either to buy or sell shares at fixed prices, but if any person complained in writing that any member of the Exchange had declined to carry out the sale or purchase of any shares so advertised, the matter should at once be investigated, and, if not satisfactorily explained, power is given to declare such member as having forfeited his membership.

The letter of our correspondent, "Sed," which will be found in another column, is so full of contradictions, and—shall we say?—"gentle" insinuations, that we scarcely know how to take it. "Sed" is evidently acquainted with, at least, a part of the market; he knows what "turns" are, and has some idea of "flattering circulars," most of which, we agree with him, have done infinite mischief to mining, issued as they have been, in many cases, by young beginners, and also to puff off some particular speculation; yet, in one part of his letter, he makes such a strange blunder that we can scarcely give him credit for its being unintentional. "Sed" commences by telling us there is much truth in what we asserted last week, as to the reckless manner adopted by "outside self-styled brokers" (these words are his own coining, not ours), and that our "*disinterested* comments must necessarily become much appreciated by those who have seen their property apparently depressed, without any just grounds." How surprised were we, therefore, on reading further, that, according to the opinion of this same "Sed," our "remarks savoured much of private pique!"—this, we presume, being considered introductory to the remarks upon the annoyance and disadvantage caused to the old established agents, by competition lowering their commissions. Allow us to assure "Sed," however, that in any remarks we make we do not advocate the cause of any particular class, but the true interests of "one and all." "Sed" has lately seen that members of the Mining Exchange adopt the course of advertising, and, mentioning their names, states they are "known by their *confreres to hold no stock*, and thus," &c. Innocent "Sed!" What *confreres* informed him that his *protégés* did not hold stock? How happy would some of them be, were it true!

Our next correspondent signs himself "Groom," and it must be confessed he uses the "dander" rather roughly. He thinks it would be only fair to the respectable parties who advertise, that the names of those to whom we "so specially referred" should be mentioned. We do not, however, feel called upon to publish all the complaints of our correspondents to which we alluded, *for many reasons*. "Groom" disputes the accuracy of our information, questions the source from whence we derive our mining intelligence, and that, either through "ignorance" or design, we make mistakes in our prices. Let us see how "Groom" arrives at these conclusions. He first directs our attention to Wheal Buller, shares in which he says were quoted at 290 in our Journal of Nov. 1, and yet we advertised at the same time at 260, &c., and at an auction a few days after they realised only 247½. If this were really the case, we see nothing remarkable in it. If our correspondent will refer to our article in the Journal of Sept. 27, he will find we stated "Bullers have dropped from 330 to 290, *sellers*, owing to the discovery reported last week (and which caused the sudden rise in shares from 290 to 350) not holding." We also stated the next dividend would be only 5*l.*; and although shares were 290, *sellers*, there were no *buyers*, and the price would remain a nominal quotation until an actual sale had taken place. For a week or two, no sale being made, we did not quote these shares, and on Nov. 1, the date to which "Groom" refers, we *did not even name Buller in this article*. The next charge is, that we made an error in quoting South Frances last week—viz., 255 to 265; this is so palpably a *clerical* error that it cannot have deceived even "Groom." Our correspondent next takes exception to our quotation of East Basset, 60 to 61; he says they were not then more than 56, and now only 55! Where does our correspondent get his information? We distinctly affirm that our quotation was correct, allowing the fair and usual margin between buying and selling prices. On Wednesday, the 5th, transactions were done and *quoted* in the Mining Exchange at 59 to 60. When our article was written there were buyers at 60, and they have been 59 to 60, *buyers, ever since.*

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, NOV. 8.—Sortridge Consols, 2¾ to 2¾; Wheal Grenville, 27s. 6d.; Molland, 2s. 6d.

MONDAY.—Ding Dong, 32, 33, 33½; Great Alfred, 9¾, 9¾, 10; Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d. to 20s.; South Carn Brea, 11; Wicklow, 27 to 27¼; Wheal Basset, 257½ to 260; Wheal Edward, 2¾, 2½, 2¾; Wheal Ludcott, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Wrey, 7⅛, 7¾, 6¾, 7⅛.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15¾; East Basset, 59, 59½, 60; Great Alfred, 9¼, 9¾, 9¾; Herodsfoot, 3¼ to 3½; Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d., 19s., 20s.; Wheal Basset, 257½ to 260; Wheal Wrey, 6¾ to 7¼.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15½ to 15¾; Chancellorsville, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; Drake Walls, 1¾; Great Alfred, 9¼ to 9½; Great South Tolgus, 14; Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d. to 20s.; Par Consols, 21½; Sortridge Consols, 2¾; South Carn Brea, 11¼ to 11¾; South Frances, 360; Wicklow, 27 to 27¼; Wheal Edward, 2¾.

THURSDAY.—Ding Dong, 32, 33¼, 33; East Basset, 60; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 85; Great Alfred, 9 to 9¼; Great Baddern, 27s., 27s. 6d., 30s., 27s. 6d., 28s. 6d.; Par Consols, 21¼; Tincroft, 3¼ to 3½; Vale of Towy, 9s. to 10s.; Wheal Basset, 260, 262½, 257½; Wheal Edward, 2¾ to 2¾; Wheal Ludcott, 26s. 6d. to 28s.; Wheal Wrey, 7¼, 7¾, 7¼, 7⅝.

FRIDAY.—Chancellorsville, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; Drake Walls, 1¾; Great South Tolgus, 13¾ to 14; Lady Bertha, 18s. 3d., 18s. 9d., 18s. 6d., 20s.; Rosewarne and Herland, 2, 2¼, 2½; South Carn Brea, 12; South Tolgus, 147½, 150, 152½; West Basset, 33; Wheal Edward, 2⅜ to 2¾; Wheal Mary Ann, 39½ to 40½; Wheal Wrey, 7¼.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.—South Tolgus, 140; West Basset, 32½; Wheal Tremayne, 2¾; Sortridge Consols, 2⅝ to 2¾; Great Wheal Alfred, 9¼ to 9¾; Treharvah, 1¾; South Carn Brea, 11¼; Cubert United, ¼; Lady Bertha, 19s.

MONDAY.—Great Wheal Alfred, 9¾; Wheal Tremayne, 1¾; Alten, 2¾ to 3.

TUESDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 2⅝ to 2 9-16; Great Wheal Alfred, 9¾ to 9⅞; Nouveau Monde, 2s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY.—South Frances, 362½, 360, 365; Wheal Mary Ann, 39; Sortridge Consols, 2 9-16, 2⅝, 2 11-16; Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.

THURSDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 2½.

FRIDAY.—South Tolgus, 147½ to 150; West Basset, 32½ to 33; Alfred Cons., 15½; Sortridge Consols, 2¾; Imperial Brazilian, 1¾ to 2.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

MONDAY.—In London, 648 bars iron from St. Petersburg, 1842 bars iron from Creutzstadt, 4902 pigs lead from Spain, 24 casks rolled zinc from Prussia.

TUESDAY.—In London, 9752 plates spelter and 93 casks zinc from Belgium, 3424 pigs lead from Spain, 62 barrels black lead from Ceylon.

WEDNESDAY.—In London, 20 casks white lead from Trieste.

THURSDAY.—In London, 2875 plates spelter from Holland.

FRIDAY.—In London, 5119 bars iron from Sweden, 1103 bars iron from St. Petersburg, 5 casks and 11 cases black lead from Hamburgh, 133 casks, 376 sheets, and 191 plates zinc from Belgium.

A reference to the valuable statistics published lately in our Journal, which we may now rely upon as being very nearly correct, proves the enormous and inexhaustible wealth of our mineral produce in this country; whilst the very elaborate and careful calculations annexed thereto clearly prove that the Tin, Copper, and Lead mines, good and bad, yield an average per-centage of 13½ per cent. per annum. In juxta-position were published the per-centage of Stocks of different sorts, coming under the denomination of speculative properties, none of which bear any proportion to mining property.

Though the produce of Tin, Copper, and Lead, have so prodigiously increased, yet the demand keeps pace with the supply; the Copper market shows no symptoms of being overstocked; the vicissitudes in the price of this metal being far more attributable to the smelters' monopoly than to any pressure of the times.

Though Tin has been satisfactorily proved to exist in Australia, some of which, as Mr. BOLITHO has shown, is beyond all doubt auriferous (we have also seen stream tin pebbles in which gold was plainly visible), yet the price of tin is advancing, and the tin mines generally doing well.

The Lead trade, it is true, shows weakness; but this we believe to be merely temporary: with the turn of the year we may expect to see this metal advance to its former price.

Spelter, now becoming an article of considerable importance to the British miner and smelter, maintains its price with remarkable firmness.

The Iron market, though not so animated as it has been, is still sufficiently active to be remunerative, and a large business is doing; an additional demand would induce a rise which may be hourly looked for.

The price of Coal at the pit's mouth is continually advancing, and the colliery interest generally is in a state of high prosperity.

The trying circumstances through which all property of a speculative character has passed within the last three years, shows the mining interest to have suffered less than any other—we, of course, refer to mining property as *bona fide* concerns, and not to the host of schemes so called. At the present period there are evident signs of improvement in the really dividend and acknowledged progressive mines (whose sales of ores have been regular and continuous). We would direct the attention of the capitalist to many that have been, and are, unduly depressed, from the causes hinted at: if they take our advice, and lay out their money judiciously, they may depend on realising handsome profits. The re-action must and will come as sure as the depression; when it does, they who at this time have confidence will as assuredly receive their reward.

So much has been said, written, and made public by the press, and the public have suffered so much by foreign speculations, that we opine John Bull will think twice ere he draws his cash out of home securities to enrich the foreigner. In our last Journal we pointed out a vast field of enterprise in India, which is quite certain (as far as human judgment can foresee) to be mutually advantageous to this country and to the investor: at all events, the Ægis of Great Britain is over it to protect him; he and his property are not at the will and pleasure of a despot or democratic local legislature; in India his capital is safe, and will not only give a double advantage, but will greatly advance civilisation and commerce.

The new smelting company, now nearly ready for commencement, will assuredly give a stimulus to home mining and the metal market generally. We sincerely believe prices have seen their lowest quotation; we, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending the home market at present to our friends, and to invite their especial notice to it, feeling persuaded that their money will be much more safely invested than in any foreign stock whatever.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4784 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 31,274*l.* 6s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard 131*l.* 10s.; average produce, 7; average price, 6*l.* 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine, copper, 337 tons 16 cwts. The sale at Truro, on Thursday next, will comprise 4695 tons.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1642 tons of copper ore will be sold, including ores from Cobre, Cuba, Berehaven, Spanish, Kapunda, Namaqualand, Copper Slag, Sydney, Walwich Bay, Holyford, Clarendon, African Cameron Mining Company, and African.

The present price of the precious metals are—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz.; standard South American doubloons, 75s. per oz.; United States gold coin, 76s. 4½d. per oz.; bar silver, 5s. 2½d. per oz.; standard and five-franc pieces, 5s. 0½d. per oz. These coins therefore show an advance of ½ per oz.

At the Par Consols meeting, on Oct. 28, the accounts showed—Receipts of tin and copper for four months, to August 31, 21,549*l.* 2s. 3d.—Expenditure to ditto, 14,444*l.* 1s. 4d.: leaving profit on the four months' working, 7105*l.* 0s. 11d. Balance brought forward, 6011*l.* 19s. A dividend of 7040*l.* (22s. per share) was declared, leaving balance carried forward 6076*l.* 19s. 6d. Since August 31, tin to the amount of 11,459*l.* 14s. has been sold.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Nov. 7, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 196*l.* 19s. 1d.; labour cost, July and Aug., 929*l.* 14s. 6d.; materials, &c., 282*l.* 19s. 3d.=1409*l.* 12s. 10d.—Calls received, 1024*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 385*l.* 12s. 10d. It was resolved that Capt. Wm. George, jun., be appointed agent of the mine at a salary of 8*l.* 8s. per month—the whole of his time to be devoted to the mine, and that the mine be inspected and reported on by Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, before next meeting. Capt. Richard Pascoe reported that their new ore floors were so far completed, that they hoped to dress there in two or three weeks. They hope their next sampling will be about 150 tons.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Nov. 8, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 236*l.* 14s. 2d.; labour cost, 800*l.* 16s.; merchants' bills, 204*l.* 0s. 9d.; lord's dues and merchants' bills, 70*l.* 7s. 8d.=1311*l.* 18s. 7d.—Ores sold, 1088*l.* 14s. 2d.; carriage, 29*l.* 16s. 2d.: leaving balance against mine, 193*l.* 8s. 3d. Capt. H. Taylor reported that the ore sent off for sampling was 155 tons. There was not room at Looe to sample their ores at the usual time; they, therefore, now sample a larger quantity.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Nov. 6 (the particulars of which were given last week), Mr. Clay said that at the next general meeting it was his intention to submit the following resolution:—"That the present number of 20,000 shares, into which the mine is divided, be reduced to 4000; and that the holder of any lesser number than five 20,000th parts or shares, or of any fractional part of five 20,000ths, shall be entitled to hold such fractional part of a 4000th share as a lesser number than five 20,000th parts or shares or any fractional part thereof will be equivalent unto; and that no transfer be permitted of less than one 4000th part or share, except in the case of the holder of any lesser number than five 20,000th parts or shares or of any fractional part thereof; and that the rules and regulations be altered or rescinded to effect this object."—The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of considering the propriety of registering the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, with or without Limited Liability; when it was resolved,—"That a committee of four shareholders be appointed, to consider in what manner the position of this company is affected by this Act, and to confer with other cost-book mining companies similarly circumstanced, and without the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, with the view to the adoption of such proceedings as may be deemed advisable for the protection of their common interests."—Messrs. Thos. Field, Wm. Jas. Dunsford, Henry Hoppe, and Percival Clay were appointed the members of such committee.

At Wheal Ludcott meeting, on Nov. 7, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 734*l.* 2s. 8d.; labour cost, 952*l.* 0s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 657*l.* 5s. 6d.; lord's dues, 104*l.* 18s. 5d.; steam-engine, 89*2l.* 10s. = 3340*l.* 12s. 2d.—Calls received, 1260*l.*; ore sold, 1279*l.* 2s. 11d.: leaving balance against mine, 861*l.* 9s. 3d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capts. Robert Knapp and Joseph Husband reported that they had sampled that day two parcels of lead ore—No. 1 computed 31 tons, and No. 2 computed 20 tons—of the usual quality. The engine-house was completed, and the engineers were engaged in fixing the engine. They hope the engine will be in full operation before next meeting. The prospects of the mine are most encouraging, presenting sufficient indications to induce the hope of being shortly enabled to dispense with calls.

At Wheal Constance meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Coombe in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 97*l.* 2s. In the estimated statement of assets and liabilities the balance in favour of the mine was 926*l.* 18s. Mr. Coombe, Capt. Puckey, Messrs. West, Williamson, and Wilson, were appointed the committee of management. A call of 2*l.*, being the remaining deposit on the 512 new shares, was made. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

At East Wheal Russell meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance in favour of adventurers, 224*l.* 13s. 8d. In the estimated accounts of assets and liabilities, the balance against the mine was 274*l.* 5s. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At North Buller Mine meeting, on Monday (Lord Charles P. P. Clinton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 48*l.* 18s. 1d.; calls received, 357*l.*=605*l.* 18s. 1d.—To mine cost, July, Aug., and Sept., 209*l.* 14s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 143*l.* 13s. 5d.; sundries, 15*l.* 17s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 146*l.* 12s. 6d. In the estimated accounts of assets and liabilities, the balance in favour of mine was 27*l.* 11s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Lord T. P. Clinton, Lord Charles P. P. Clinton, and Mr. J. W. Williamson, were appointed the committee of management. Capt. J. Vivian reported that the cost for the next three months would be about 140*l.* per month.

At the North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 235*l.* 17s. 2d.; mine costs and merchants' bills (July and August), 1323*l.* 7s. 2d.=1619*l.* 4s. 4d.—Ores sold, 877*l.* 5s. 1d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 741*l.* 19s. 3d.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 445*l.* 17s. 1d.; mine costs and merchants' bills (Aug. and Sept.), 2934*l.* 16s. 7d.=3430*l.* 13s. 8d.—Ores sold, 2383*l.* 19s. 9d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 843*l.* 16s. 11d.

At the Coed Mawr Pool Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance due of 843*l.* 1s. 10d., to meet which 318*l.* 16s. was receivable for ore sold, and payable on the following day,—and ore now in course of being dispatched from the mine to Trefew, for shipment to Holywell,—also calls in course of payment, 182*l.* 10s. The company held 250 shares on working capital account, and the reports from the mine continued favourable. All the levels from the new shaft west were more or less productive, and averaged a return of cent.-per-cent. on the working costs. The further sinking at this shaft, to a 25 fm. level, would be completed within the present month, and 10 fms. of additional ore ground would then be opened on, by which the produce in that quarter would be largely increased. The trials on No. 3 lode had reached to 38 ft. from the surface, but were not at the bottom of the ancient workings. A speedy and successful result was now, however, confidently relied on. New ground was also opening in the 15, and 14 or 15 extra hands would be put on after the present month; so that the prospects of the shareholders are most encouraging; in fact, this mine bids fair to become one of the most flourishing in Wales. A further search for gold has been made, during the present month, by Mr. Bashley Britten, who, from 10 lbs. of stuff taken from the ground near the old Roman lode, produced gold to the value of 23s. per ton; but, on further trial of nearly 1 ton weight of stuff, with his new and more powerful machine, the return was too small to encourage the expectation of working at a profit. He, therefore, could not recommend any further attempt on the Roman lode ground. The company resolved to abandon any more gold experiments.

At Bwlch Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 31 (the Rev. Thomas Parry in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 272*l.* 16s. 5d.; ore sold, 2092*l.* 16s. 10d. = 2365*l.* 13s. 3d.—Mine cost, June, July, and August, 1217*l.* 1s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 192*l.* 17s. 10d.; royalty, 109*l.* 16s. 3d.; secretary's salary, &c., 27*l.* 19s. 9d.; dividends paid, 738*l.* 15s.; committee's allowance, 29*l.* 8s.; discount, accounts of liabilities and assets, the balance in favour of the mine was 558*l.* 13s. 6d. The Rev. T. Parry, Messrs. M. Parker, S. K. Church, and R. J. K. Church were appointed the committee of management. It was agreed that a commission of 1 per cent. upon any amount forming a sum to be divided as profits be paid to Captain R. Northey, as a special bounty from the shareholders in consideration of his management of their property. A special general meeting was appointed for Dec. 3, to take into consideration the registration of the company under the Limited Liability Act. The committee in their report regret that in consequence of the depressed condition of the lead market, and the falling off of the stopes in the 27 and 40 west, they are not in a position to recommend a dividend. Since the last meeting, a new crusher had been erected, which worked admirably; this, together with the repairs necessarily incurred in the old machinery, had materially increased the amount of the monthly expenditure. Capt. R. Northey reported that the lode in the 50 was large, and very kindly. The mine was not looking so well as she did three or four months since, but he was expecting to cut ore in the 50 daily, and if they could get good stoping ground in that level they would soon increase the returns.

The Pedn-an-drea United Mines sold, on Nov. 6, 23¼ tons of copper ore, for 153*l.* 14s. 2d.; and 38 cwts. of black tin for 136*l.* 11s.; a large parcel of the latter will be taken to the smelting house next week. The mine continues to improve as it opens downwards. The guides are fixed as far down as the 70 fm. level, and this week they expect to place them to the 80 and draw from thence; they will then complete them to the 90 with all speed. The 80 east, on the north part of the lode, is worth 130*l.* per fm. for tin, and the stopes in that level 70*l.* The 70 stopes are worth 30*l.*; the 68 stopes, 20*l.* per fm.; the 60 western stopes, 75*l.* The 55 west, on engine lode, 12*l.*; and on Martin's lode, 10*l.*; and east on engine lode, 9*l.* The 47 driving east, 6*l.* per fm. The stopes in the various levels are yielding large quantities of tinstuff, and of the usual good quality. The tributers are likewise doing well for themselves and the adventurers.

The Ritton Castle Mining Company (Limited) have sold 10 tons lead ore, delivered on the mine, at 13*l.* 1s. 6d., which, being free of charges, is equivalent (says the agent) to 14*l.* per ton; purchased by the Stiperstone Company.

Wheal Tallack will sell this day the second parcel of black tin, having sold the first on Oct. 11, and will continue regular and increased sales in future. They have ample water-stamping power, and the lode turning out so well shallow, bids fair to prove remunerative at deeper levels.

The Great Hewas United Mines, as will be seen by the report this-day, are advancing satisfactorily. About 11 tons of tin were sold yesterday.

At West Wheal Virgin, there is a splendid course of tin holding away under the 7 fm. level, on Hosking's lode—a sample has produced 8*l.* per sack of 14 gallons, and the lode throughout is calculated to be worth 50*l.* per fm. There are several points in the mine looking almost equally as well, and it will ere long outvie some of the neighbouring mines adjoining the locality; in fact, the mine is looking better than was ever expected.

At College Lead Mines (Armagh), Capt. Tucker reports, by the end of next week he expects to commence dressing the lead ore. He has nearly completed the floors, and got two washers ready.

From West Wheal Seton, we hear of a very valuable discovery. They have cut into the lode in the 136 fm. level about 5 ft.: the appearance is still good—no south wall: the ore is of superior quality, and worth 180*l.* per fm. The other parts of the mine are looking much the same.

From Rhoswydol and Bachieddon Mines, Capt. E. Davies reports, that during the month the ground driven and stoped was 65 fms. 5 feet 8½ in.; width *Dart*, 1 ton 2 cwts.; shipped in *Bee*, 12 tons 4 cwts.; in *Mountain Maid*, 18 tons; unshipped, 13 tons=44 tons 6 cwts. The prospects of the mine have not materially changed since previous report.

From Dyfngwm Mines, Capt. E. Davies reports, that the 50 has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. further west; in a few fathoms further it will be equal to the 60 in richness. Finding the 60 east open so rich, he has let the 50 east to drive again for the purpose of entering the same ore as the 60. Ore shipped by *Bee* and *Mountain Maid*, and unshipped 32 tons 16 cwts. This does not exceed their former months' raising so much as he had expected, yet he thinks things are coming on rather than going backwards.

From Great Wheal Vor, we have a report of a discovery of a rich branch of tin, producing 2 cwts. per ton of stuff, and 5 in. wide, south of and immediately adjacent to the main lode in the 144; it has been opened, and found equally rich for 10 fms. long. This is supposed to be a continuation of the rich lead of ore called Bounder bunch, left by the old workers, and in any case is a valuable discovery, occurring just where it should—viz., in the old lode. Great progress is making in the drainage of the main works. The sollar and superincumbent tinstuff in the 174, at Trelawny's shaft, is now passed through, and the old eastern end bearers will, it is expected, do again. The hanging piece of ground from the 174 to the 164 fm. level is being safely secured. The lift is dropped 15 ft., and the water drained 6 ft. below the 174, at this shaft. At Crease's shaft, the lifts are dropped to the 188. It is expected that no extraordinary impediment will henceforth occur in either shaft, and that those proprietors who only form their expectations of the future drainage by the experience of their past extraordinary difficulties will experience considerable relief at the present improved rate of drainage, and the reasonable prospect of increased returns. The coming sale of tin will be the largest yet raised in a single month; and, as we are informed the rich metal lodes maintain their productiveness, we hope to see those mines steadily increase their returns as they drain ore ground below, till they reach a steady dividend-paying state.

We have inspected a box of ore from the Old Tolgus United Mines, at Mr. Tredinnick's offices, Gresham House, and we are informed that it is a fair sample of the lode in the engine-shaft. We cannot but regard the discovery as of great importance, considering the locality and favourable analogy of profitable surrounding mines. A mine in this district becomes rapidly a property whenever ore is discovered, and we earnestly hope that Mr. Tredinnick, who has devoted his energies to mining for the last ten years, has at length obtained a prize of the first-class in the Old Tolgus United. The specimens are worthy of inspection by those interested in the adventure.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices to Sept. 30. The cost for July was 7231*l.* 9s. 5d., and the profit 2423*l.* 18s. 7d.; the August cost was 7221*l.* 16s. 10., and the profit 2190*l.* 10s. 6d. The profits for both months were more than double the returns for June. Capt. Bullen left Morro Velho on Sept. 26 for Rio, in charge of eleven boxes, containing 48,308 ozts., equal to 464,093 lbs. troy, of amalgamated gold.

The London and Virginia Company have been getting so much less gold per ton out of their ore than was indicated by the numerous assays of it which have been made in this country, that the directors have ordered some tons of ore to be sent over, that they may have trials of it made under their own inspection. In the meantime, they have this week had a trial made, under inspection, at Messrs. Symonds and Fell's, of a few cwts., of an average quality, which had been sent from the mine some time ago, and the result has been, that by amalgamation, without calcination, there was produced 5 dwts. 8¾ grs. of gold, and 3 dwts. 13½ grs. of silver, per ton; and by calcination, previous to amalgamation, 11 dwts. 1 grain of gold, and 12½ dwts. of silver, per ton. Calcination has not hitherto been used at the mine.

The Wheal Jamaica Mining Company have forwarded five parcels of ore to Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., of Liverpool, amounting altogether to 67 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., which has realised 954*l.* 15s., being an average of 15*l.* 5s. per ton. The highest price was 24*l.* 16s. 1½d., and the lowest, a small parcel, 9*l.* 3s. 9d. per ton. The next 30 tons, now consigned to Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., is expected to be worth 30 per cent. The *La Plata*, with the mails, arrived last night. The usual details will appear in our next.

At Wildberg Mines (Nov. 7) the water is again in fork from Beck's workings. The stopes on the Unverhüftesglück lode, east and west of the rise, are worth on an average 35 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The stopes in the Mittle Streche, both east and west from Michael's shaft, are just as last reported, averaging about 30 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. Carter's shaftmen are now employed timbering and securing the shaft through the large weitung which we have lately passed. At surface the 12 new stamp-heads are very nearly got together, and will be in working order in the course of a few days. The long tunnel through which the water will pass from the different water-wheels and wash-works into the large ponds is also nearly completed, and we have commenced to cut out the pit for the 16-ft. wheel to work the new shaking-tables.

At the Linares Mines, all the operations are progressing as usual: the tribute pitches throughout the mines are looking moderately well.

The Fortuna Company (Limited) have their usual advices from Capt. Henry Thomas, to Nov. 3. The Canada Incoss Mine, and east of engine-shaft, appears to be without material alteration; but at Los Salidos Mine, Captain Thomas is "much gratified at the good prospects opening, and glad to find that the engine-shaft seems so well located for its proper working."

We are informed that very favourable progress is making at the works at Prodsham, near Liverpool, belonging to the Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company, and that the last importation of ore has proved to be considerably richer than the former. Advices are daily expected from Capt. Hoskin, now at the mines.

The mining intelligence from Jamaica is to Oct. 25:—At Wheal Jamaica, the dressing department was proceeding favourably: 18 tons of dressed ore had been sent down to Retreat, and they had 9 tons at the mines. The next shipment was expected to be about 50 tons. The Rio Grande Company held a meeting on Oct. 23. The agent reported that he had been working on a branch of copper ore at Brookdale, and had broken a splendid pile; the vein was looking very promising, and yielded rich stones of grey copper. At Ellerslie and Bardowie Mines, Capt. Arthur reported the intersection of two promising lodes in the deep cross-cut—one 10 ft. and the other 5 ft. wide. The lodes consisted mostly of iron, interspersed with copper pyrites. He also reported a rich lode in Arthur's level the other side of the hill; this lode was about 6 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which was good saving work.

In the Gold Mining Share Market, a small amount of business has been transacted. Noveau Monde have been dealt in at ¼. The closing price of Great Nugget Vein registered, ⅜ to ½; West Mariposa, ⅛ to ¼; Chancellorsville, ⅜ to ½.

The Foreign Share Market has been dull. On Monday Imperial Brazilian changed hands at 2, and closed at 1¾ to 2¼. National Brazilian have been rather firmer, business being done in the course of the week at 3½, and the closing quotation being 3½ to 4. St. John del Rey, notwithstanding the improved tone of the advices, have not advanced, being marked 17 to 19. Pontgibaud shares were lower. The only transaction yesterday was in Cobre Copper at 55.

In Miscellaneous shares the market has been rather active, and prices fully maintained. Transactions took place yesterday in British American Land, 39 to 40; Canada, 113; Canada Government, 6 per Cent., Jan. and July, 113¾, 113, 112¾; Crystal Palace, 2; ditto Preference, 5¼; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 6¾ to 7; National Discount Company, 5¾; North of Europe Steam, 14¾; Royal Mail Steam, 66½; South Australian Land, 35¼; Submarine Telegraph (registered), ⅜ to 1. In joint-stock banks the quotations, both in old and new stocks are lower; Bank of Egypt, 16½; Commercial of London, 28⅛ ⅜; London Joint-Stock, 32; Oriental Bank Corporation, 39½; Provincial of Ireland, 11½ to 12; Union of Australia, 63; ditto New, 7; Unity Mutual, 33.

The shares of the Crédit Mobilier Society continue to fall on the Paris Bourse. It is believed that the enormous profits formerly set forth by the administration were derived in great measure from the practice of adding to the dividend fund the difference between the price given by the society for the securities held by it, and the estimated value in the market, as indicated by the current quotations. So long as heavy "premiums" were maintained upon every description of share property which the society touched, this system was highly gratifying to the shareholders; but in face of the existing collapse on the Bourse, and of the serious depreciation of all kinds of share property, it is very naturally feared that the dividend fund for 1856 will be materially affected.

The Buenos Ayres Gas Company is progressing very satisfactorily: the orders now entered in the books are sufficient to employ till the end of the year all the available workmen, and there is a daily increase in the demand. There have been 48,601 yards of pipes placed in the public streets, and although the public illumination does not yet produce to the company what might be expected, nevertheless it already covers the costs and expenses. The designs and specifications of the works were prepared by Mr. Wm. Bragge, C. E., the company's engineer, and the contract was let in May, 1856, to Messrs. E. T. Bellhouse and Co., engineers, of Manchester, who proceeded with such energy as to light up the city within twelve months of commencing the contract. The directors, in their report, give a tribute of commendation to their engineer, and to the contractors, for the excellence of the work and for the promptitude of its execution.

In American Securities, there has been renewed activity during the week; our market having been well supplied with some of the leading state and city bonds. There has been more inquiry for some of the first class railroad bonds, and business to some extent has been done in them.

We are informed that the first instalment of call on Great Wheal Vor has been already paid on upwards of 17,000 shares out of the 21,000 issued, and it is expected that a large portion of the remainder will be received in a few days. Considering the present state of the money market, any comment is unnecessary as to the estimation of the mines.

The Rhymney Iron Company have issued their usual annual statement of accounts and report previous to the meeting of shareholders on Wednesday. The works have been put in the most efficient state, and many improvements introduced and paid for out of revenue, with a view to diminish future expenditure. The profits for the past four years amount to 162,260*l.* 3s. 1d., of which has been paid to the shareholders in dividends 33,491*l.* 15s., or 5¼ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, leaving 33,794*l.* 9s. 6d. of undivided profits. The directors state their conviction, that by pursuing the present course, the company will be established on a still firmer basis, and that it is their aim, by judicious outlays at the works, to raise the producing powers to an extent proportionate to the large capital invested.

AUSTRALIA.—By way of Callao and Panama we have advices from Melbourne to August 15, being seven days later than by the Overland Mail. The *Red Jacket* packet, from Liverpool, arrived in Hobson's Bay on Aug. 11, after a passage of 82 days. The *Lightning*, with mails, was to sail from Melbourne on Aug. 26 for Liverpool. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, which have interfered materially with the diggers, the mines continue to yield beyond the usual average of gold, and the quartz mining operations are reported to have become exceedingly successful. Tin and copper appear to exist extensively in several widely-spread localities. The wet season was nearly over, and trade beginning to improve. Agriculture is advancing prosperously. Mr. George Oakes, one of the members of the Sydney Assembly, was severely beaten in the house on August 8. The *James Baines* sailed on August 6.

THE LIBERTY MINES.—A letter has been received in London, from Mr. Gregg, the manager at the mines, in reply to a letter of a shareholder, complaining of the little information given them. After referring to his proceedings since his connection with the mine, Mr. Gregg states, that with reference to his not having made arrangements with Dr. Holland for working the sulphurets, he thought that until some really practical demonstration had been made it would be worse than folly to attempt to tie the company down to any disadvantageous arrangement, which, while it would deprive the company of the control of its sulphurets, would also impede the regular working of the mine. From the first he had been incredulous as to Dr. Holland's process being the best obtainable for reducing the sulphurets. On this point he had some conversation with Mr. Reeves, a tolerable chemist, and the representative of Dr. Holland. Ultimately, Mr. Reeves explained that in the course of his experiments he had discovered a practical mode of treating the Liberty sulphurets. From him he had received a proposal, which he had forwarded to the company. In answer to the assertion that many of the shareholders anticipated great results from his (Mr. Gregg's) mission to the mine, and undertaking its superintendence, but were fast losing confidence in his predictions, he enquires whether he has not carried out all his promises, and whether the fact of the expenses this year being but half what they were last ($10,000 per annum less), taken with the fact that they have made 34 ozs. more refined gold this year than they did last in the same time, is not a satisfactory proof that he has benefited the company. Last year there was a heavy loss—this year there will be none. If the late arrangements for working the sulphurets according to the contract made by Mr. Crosse with the patentees of Dr. Holland's process (and which was considered legally binding when he went there) had been carried out, the company would not have made anything from the sulphurets for five years. Now, if they work extensively, according to the new arrangement proposed by Mr. Reeves, they may make at least $50,000. The letter will appear in our next.

LEAD IN IRELAND.—A return of lead ore shows that there was raised from the Glengola Mine, near Oughterard, county Galway, from Jan. 11, 1850, to Feb. 28, 1852, 362 tons 17 cwts. A return of lead ore raised at Lemonfield Mine, near Oughterard, in a small trial of only 2 fms., gave 1 ton 16 cwts.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of October:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	380	117,768	Blyth	5	1,220
Seaham	119	29,020	Scotch	4	653
Sunderland	221	70,774	Welsh	32	10,069
Stockton and Middlesboro'	29	6,407	Yorkshire, &c.	45	3,325
Hartlepool & West Hart.	205	59,389	Small coal and cinders	4	304
Total				1044	298,929
Total imported in Oct., 1855					341,557

Comparative Statement of 1855 *and* 1856.

Imported from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855	Ships	9114	2,545,462 tons.
Imported from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1856	,,	8901	2,534,392 ,,
Decrease		213	11,070

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of October:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	69,837 17	Great Western	5,771 0
North-Western	42,278 17	South-Eastern	234 6
Eastern Counties	10,663 17		

Total by railway in Oct., 1856	128,785 17
Coals by railway in Oct., 1855	105,187 10
Coals by canal in Oct., 1855	2,056 10

Comparative Statement of 1855 *and* 1856.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1856	1,030,320 16
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855	880,759 16
Increase in the year 1856—railways	149,561 0
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1856	20,751 10
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855	19,178 13
Increase in the year 1856—canals	1,572 17

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, ONE or MORE PERSONS, to JOIN a gentleman of experience and connection in the PURCHASE of a very valuable PLANT and MINERAL PROPERTY, upon highly advantageous terms: the returns from which are well worthy the consideration of the capitalist.—Full particulars will be given to principals, or their solicitors, on application to Mr. J. F. ELSLIE, solicitor, 10, Lombard-street, City. 154

ROLLING MILLS.—ANY PARTY having ROLLING MILLS, with ample steam or water-power, in the immediate vicinity of the coal and iron, and where there is cheap conveyance to a railway or port, TO DISPOSE OF, on moderate terms, may hear of a tenant on addressing full particulars to "A. B.," 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

A blue stone, belonging to Mr. Barstow Taylor, of Totnes, previously deemed to be only an ordinary pebble, and used as a door block, is said to have turned out to be a blue diamond of the second water. It is now in the hands of Mr. Rothschild, who, with one of the most skilled lapidaries in the metropolis, is making a series of experiments to ascertain its value, said to be 50,000*l.*

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 8th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Tees Side	10	£13 17 6	W. J. Cookson & Co.
Wheal Exmouth	68	12 12 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	82	9 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
South Garras	40	21 2 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	10	15 0 0	ditto

Sold on the 11th November.

Bwlch Consols	25	£14 10 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	25	14 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 12th November.

Nantcos and Penrhiw	20	£12 1 0	—

Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 13th November.

Deep Level	50	£13 2 6	J. P. Eyton.
Talacre	6	13 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bodelwyddan	16	13 1 6	ditto
Brynford Hall	16	13 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	12	13 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	2	17 3 0	ditto
Herward	12	12 17 6	ditto
Merllyn	14	12 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Park	25	13 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 14th November.

Trewetha	39	£28 3 6	J. T. Treffry.
ditto	37	8 8 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold on the Mine.

Ritton Castle Mining Company	10	£13 1 6	Stiperstone Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 1st November.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
West Wheal Virgin	0	6	1	21	£84 0 0	£ 27 0 6	—Bolitho.
Bosworthen	0	8	2	7	84 0 0	35 19 0	— ditto

Sold on the 8th November.

West Wh. Providence	9	19	2	5	£ —	£ 837 15	6—Mellanear.
Prideaux Wood	7	11	3	20	79 0 0	600 2	0—Enthoven.

Sold on the Mine.

Wheal Arthur	3	10	0	0	£79 5 0	£ 277 7	6—Union Co.
Calstock United	2	0	0	0	81 10 0	163 0	0—Enthoven.
West Wh. Towan	7	0	0	0	85 2 6	595 17	6—Daubuz.
ditto	1	0	0	0	75 15 0	75 15	0— ditto
Birch Tor and Vitifer	30	0	0	0	82 0 0	2460 0	0—Williams.
ditto	20	0	0	0	39 5 0	785 0	0—Calenick.
ditto	7	0	0	0	40 12 6	284 7	6— ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 29, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, November 13.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	91	£3 6 0	Great Wheal Alfred	17	£1 15 0
ditto	83	3 13 6	ditto	12	1 3 6
ditto	76	10 3 0	Wheal Margery	92	5 17 6
ditto	74	4 16 0	ditto	72	4 2 6
ditto	69	5 15 0	ditto	64	5 7 6
ditto	68	3 9 6	Levant	74	3 11 6
ditto	55	8 16 0	ditto	73	0 9 6
ditto	46	4 14 6	ditto	27	10 18 0
ditto	35	2 8 6	ditto	25	9 3 0
ditto	33	6 2 0	ditto	24	6 11 6
Carn Brea	74	5 11 6	ditto	3	28 10 6
ditto	64	4 18 6	Duke of Cornwall	98	2 16 0
ditto	63	3 14 6	ditto	94	4 9 0
ditto	60	3 10 6	ditto	20	10 12 0
ditto	57	0 12 6	Rosewarne United	65	6 7 6
ditto	55	2 11 6	ditto	62	10 6 6
ditto	54	4 5 6	ditto	33	7 9 6
ditto	50	3 3 0	West Alfred Consols	57	2 6 0
ditto	45	2 6 6	ditto	35	3 8 6
ditto	38	9 19 0	ditto	33	3 5 0
Wheal Buller	86	4 16 6	ditto	6	13 5 6
ditto	81	5 5 6	Boiling Well	89	4 8 6
ditto	80	6 4 0	ditto	55	14 3 6
ditto	68	2 16 6	Halamanning	58	8 7 6
ditto	67	5 8 0	ditto	49	5 13 6
ditto	66	5 5 0	Wheal Anna	45	7 3 0
ditto	61	2 19 0	ditto	25	5 19 6
ditto	18	3 1 6	South Crenver	52	2 16 6
North Basset	86	5 15 6	ditto	13	7 10 6
ditto	48	6 15 0	Wheal Unity Consols	62	4 16 0
ditto	41	31 17 6	Wheal Tremayne	48	4 5 6
ditto	36	10 10 6	ditto	6	20 19 6
ditto	35	7 11 6	Botallack	52	12 7 6
ditto	32	15 7 0	Camborne Consols	35	7 17 6
ditto	29	13 10 6	ditto	17	1 17 0
ditto	21	20 15 6	Treloweth	46	4 3 0
ditto	18	23 8 0	ditto	5	13 2 0
Par Consols	101	13 2 6	Clijah and Wentworth	23	4 2 6
ditto	78	15 15 6	ditto	22	8 4 6
ditto	56	10 0 6	North Wheal Unity	23	5 0 0
ditto	54	4 17 0	ditto	5	15 11 6
ditto	51	7 8 6	Wheal Agar	23	4 9 0
Alfred Consols	77	8 7 6	South Dolcoath	20	4 16 6
ditto	76	13 0 6	ditto	3	13 5 0
ditto	71	13 15 6	Treasury United	22	3 1 6
ditto	67	6 17 6	Wheal Carpenter	19	0 5 0
ditto	46	2 1 6	St. Ives Consols	10	21 17 6
Great Wheal Alfred	75	4 0 6	Wheal Trenwith	10	13 3 6
ditto	46	4 0 6	St. Austell Consols	6	16 5 6
ditto	38	12 5 0	South Carn Brea	6	7 7 0
ditto	34	5 15 6	South Godolphin	5	3 13 6
ditto	26	7 14 6	Wheal Webb	5	1 8 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	630	£3352	10	0	Wheal Tremayne	54	£ 331	1	0
Carn Brea	560	3222	5	0	Botallack	52	643	10	0
Wheal Buller	527	2473	18	6	Camborne Consols	52	307	1	6
North Basset	346	4512	9	0	Treloweth	51	256	8	0
Par Consols	340	3758	1	0	Clijah and Went	45	275	16	6
Alfred Consols	337	3168	17	6	North Wh. Unity	28	192	17	6
Great Wheal Alfred	248	1393	11	6	Wheal Agar	23	102	7	0
Wheal Margery	228	1181	10	0	South Dolcoath	23	136	5	0
Levant	226	1065	13	0	Treasury United	22	67	13	0
Duke of Cornwall	212	904	14	0	Wheal Carpenter	19	4	15	0
Rosewarne United	160	1300	7	6	St. Ives Consols	10	218	15	0
West Alfred Cons.	131	437	17	6	Wheal Trenwith	10	131	15	0
Boiling Well	124	889	19	0	St. Austell Consols	6	97	13	0
Halamanning	107	763	16	6	South Carn Brea	6	44	2	0
Wheal Anna	76	471	2	6	South Godolphin	5	18	7	6
South Crenver	65	244	14	6	Wheal Webb	5	7	0	0
Wheal Unity Cons.	62	297	12	0					

Average Standard ..... £131 10 0 | Average Produce 7

Average Price per ton £6 10 6

Quantity of Ore ..... 4784 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 337 tons 16 cwts.

Amount of Money £31,274 6 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £130 15 0.—Average Produce 7¼

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 126*l.* 10s.—Produce 7⅞.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	200	£1346 8 9
Vivian and Sons	161	476 1 3
Freeman and Co.	488	3173 4 0
Grenfell and Sons	759	3790 2 8
Crown Copper Company	160	802 7 7
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	747	3466 7 1
Williams, Foster, and Co.	843	9415 7 3
Spitty Copper Company	421	2729 19 11
Mason and Elkington	515	3086 13 7
F. Bankart	116	265 0 0
Copper Miners' Company	574	2731 13 11
Total	4784	£31,274 6 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2060—Phœnix Mines 755—West Caradon 355—Hingston Down 803—Bedford United 261—Collacombe 163—Wheal Friendship 129—North Wh. Robert 120—Wheal Arthur 114—Sortridge Consols 111—Kelly Bray 109—Lady Bertha 60—Wheal Zion 57—Devon Buller 41—Tavy Consols 37—East Wheal George 20.—Total, 4695 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 600—St. Day United 503—Fowey Consols 442—Wheal Clifford 415—South Caradon 404—Perran St. George 302—Consols 300—Ferran United 186—Great Crinnis 175—West Fowey Consols 166—South Crinnis 160—Craddock Moor 154—South Wheal Ellen 140—Wheal Mary Great Consols 93—Wheal Ellen 52—Trethellan 35—North Wheal Busy 32—Tywarnhaile 25—Wheal Kitty 20—Nanjiles 13—Wh Henry 10.—Total, 4227 tons.

SECOND SALE IN NOVEMBER.

Year.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake copper.
1847	2552	8¾	£14,578 0 6	£ 95 14 0	£64 16 0	£96 0–£101
1848	1928	9⅜	11,139 14 0	86 15 0	58 14 0	79 10
1849	2577	8¼	14,267 8 6	102 1 0	68 4 0	84 0
1850	2565	8⅜	14,385 4 6	100 8 0	67 7 0	84 10
1851	2941	7⅞	15,620 8 6	103 13 0	68 6 0	88 10
1852	3427	6¾	21,276 3 6	131 12 0	91 12 0	102 10
1853	3947	6⅞	27,918 2 6	143 1 0	103 0 0	107 10
1854	4375	7	32,077 16 0	142 19 0	103 19 0	126 0
1855	5013	6¾	33,842 5 6	141 11 0	100 12 0	126 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Nov. 25.—Cobre 520—Cuba 369—Berehaven 292—Spanish 89—Kapunda 81—Namaqualand 76—Copper Slag 68—Sydney 53—Walwich Bay 41—Holyford 37—Clarendon 6—African Cameron Mining Company 2—African 3.—Total, 1642 tons.

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MINING MAP.—A MAP of the BASSET, BULLER, and SOUTH FRANCES MINING DISTRICT, made on the spot under special directions, WAS PUBLISHED on the 15th Oct., with Mr. Murchison's Quarterly Review of the Progress of British Mining. Price together, One Shilling. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Aluminum, and its Reduction from Cryolite.—"J. de H." (Paris).—Mr. J. Lundt was the person who first obtained the concession from the Danish Government for the Greenland cryolite now on its way to Paris; and although there has been some such dispute as he alludes to, we understand that Mr. Lundt will have no difficulty in obtaining his right. His claim is, indeed, fully established by the fact of his having received a consideration for the cargo which was recently announced to have arrived at Copenhagen.

Copper Veins in Limestone.—"X. Z." is much obliged to Mr. Henwood for his information in last week's Journal. Will Mr. Henwood inform the writer whether the copper lode at Hawes is near the junction of two different kinds of rock? In Derbyshire, where the writer resides, nearly all the rich lead mines are close to the junction of the limestone and gritstone, without however, entering the latter. X. Z.: *Nov.* 10.

Culchoth Copper Mining Company.—"A. Z." (Barnstaple).—A meeting will be held at the offices in London on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting measures for winding-up the company. The assets are wholly insufficient to pay the liabilities, but the principal loss will fall upon the directors.

Ivybridge Mine.—"A Small Shareholder" (City).—An adjourned meeting will be held on Friday, when it will be considered whether the company shall be wound-up, or a call made sufficient to pay off the liabilities and develop the property. At the present time the assets are estimated to be sufficient to pay the debts; and, although some of the large shareholders are disposed to retire, the general opinion expressed at the last meeting was that the mine would not be stopped, as there was a fair chance of success at the 78 fm. level, and that about 1600*l.* would be sufficient to thoroughly prove the mine. In the event of the large holders refusing to go on, a much heavier call will be required.

Compressed-air Machine for Collieries.—Sir: Some time ago there was published in your Journal a machine, worked by compressed-air, for the getting of coals in coal mines, and was highly spoken of at the time. Will any of your readers please inform me where such machine can be seen, and whether at work or not, and you will much oblige your constant subscriber—W. B.: *Nov.* 11.

East Wheal Russell—the Cost-book System.—Sir: I had hoped that when a mine was conducted under this system, and within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court, that parties would have been unable to make rules in direct contradiction to some of its most valuable provisions. I have been a shareholder in this unfortunate speculation for some time, and regularly paid my calls, and, in accordance with the cost-book, now wish to relinquish, but am told I am not entitled to a share of the profits.—Z.: *City, Nov.* 11.

New Fort Bowen Mining Company.—Sir: Notwithstanding the attack of Dr. R. H. Collyer upon this company, inserted in the Journal of last week, I believe it will eventually succeed. I am glad to perceive that what I have always considered the two principal objects to ensure a satisfactory return to the shareholders are likely to be adopted—the appointment of a surgeon, and sending out a small steam-boat. The feeling of Dr. Collyer is so evident, that it is not worth answering; but as a proof of the integrity of the directors, it is merely necessary to refer to your columns, to show that they have the confidence of a large majority of the shareholders.—E.: *Cornhill, Nov.* 12.

Grey Mare Mine.—Sir: In last week's Journal two letters, relative to this mine, appear under the initials "J. E. L." (Gresham-house), and "W. T. R." (Birmingham). I beg to say that, if the writers be adventurers therein (but which I have reason to doubt), they may obtain every information relative to the mine on applying at the office, 38, Cannon-street, between Ten and Four o'clock.—J. May, Sec.

Coal near London.—"J. H." (Dorking).—Our correspondent is correct in stating that this subject, which has recently attracted considerable attention, was commented upon by us some time back. We refer "J. H." to the *Mining Journal*, of Oct. 13, 1855. He will there find the reason given for discouraging the obtaining of coal near the metropolis was the supposed injury it would inflict upon our navy. Such an observation might have been made, and might have been an opinion, 50 or 100 years ago. Long since the period at which this delusive notion originated, however, railways have poured in their supplies to even tenfold the extent of that amount, which possibly could be drawn from whatever workings might be established in the adjacency of London.

"H. T. T." (Carlisle).—In Cornwall and Devon, where the Cost-book System is used, the adventurer has no further liabilities than those incurred by him to a certain date. If he attends the bi-monthly or quarterly meetings, by paying up he can declare off. In other localities there are different customs. In mines which are projected and worked under a deed, the shareholders are governed by its provisions. In general the liabilities cease when the shares have been transferred three years. The mines quoted as such in the *Mining Journal* are those which have availed themselves of the new Limited Liability Act.

Messrs. Thomas Fuller and Co., in explanation of their conduct in transcribing *verbatim* a series of articles which appeared in these columns, as original matter from themselves, say—"It never was our intention to take credit for the valuable information contained in the pamphlet alluded to, or to deprive the author of the merit due:" and that they were requested by numerous friends to include these articles in their publication. If, as we have before remarked, these gentlemen had quoted the source of their information there would have been no ground of complaint. We cannot consider that the explanation now given at all mends the matter. The pamphlet consists of nothing else but our articles, and it is, therefore, puerile to a degree to talk of "including" what constitutes the whole. Messrs. Fuller have made a great mistake, and as we know it has redounded seriously to their disadvantage in the mining world, we will say no more on the subject, and leave them to enjoy their self-gained *sobriquet* of "Pirate Pamphleteers."

New Carreg-hova Mine.—The committee of management held a meeting about six weeks since. The mine is progressing, and the ores that are now raised fetch a higher price than was the case under the former management. The difference that then occurred in the assays is difficult to be accounted for. The property is advantageously situated, the means of transport are easy, and, if properly managed, the mine must yield good returns.

Copper Smelting.—Sir: A short time since, we were informed that the acid process at Twista, near Frankenberg, was returning large proceeds from the copper ores worked there; we, however, hear nothing of it now. Are all these wonderful discoveries only to end in smoke?—C. B.: *Nov.* 13.

Great Caradon.—Sir: I have been solicited to take shares in this mine. I hold some in West Caradon, where I believe they are driving the level to drain Craddock Moor. I have heard of East Caradon and Caradon Consols. Previous to investing my money, I should wish you to give me your opinion as to whether it is a safe adventure.—Speculator: *St. John's-wood, Nov.* 13.—[We never recommend investments in any particular mine. Some of our correspondents, through the medium of the Journal, will in all probability afford the information required.]

East Wheal Russell.—"A Subscriber" (Exeter).—This mine has been worked by the present company from Nov., 1850. In round numbers, the calls received amount to 20,900*l.* The mine cost expended to Sept. last was 11,854*l.*, and merchants' bills about 8000*l.* The total amount of ore sold is under 700*l.*

Grey Mare Mine—"T. R." (Birmingham).—We have made enquiry as to the present position of the company, and have ascertained that at a special general meeting, held some time since, the holders of 14,000 out of the 16,000 shares into which the mine was divided consented to stop the adventure. Possession has already been given to the purchaser, and the deed is only awaiting the signature of one party to complete the contract. This course was adopted in consequence of a large amount of debts being then owing, and the majority unwilling to respond to a call necessary to liquidate them. The new proprietor is paying the debts, and it is expected that eventually there may be a sufficient balance to return the last call. The absence of the secretary arose through a visit to Cornwall necessary to complete negociations, which are considered the best that could be effected for the benefit of the shareholders.

Worthing Gold Mining Company.—"G. J. B." (Bristol).—This company has been brought under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, Limited. It may be called as much a land as a mining company, but the title cannot be altered without a new deed of settlement.

The Wetsoan Slate and Slab Shares, and the "Chairs" Conspiracy.—Sir: As the *surname* of one of the persons committed for trial in connection with this fraudulent scheme is the same as my own, and my recent advertisements in the *Mining Journal* have been without the christian name, I wish you would kindly allow me a small space in your next Number to state, to those of your readers who may possibly have associated me with the nefarious transaction, that I have had nothing whatever to do with the business, and that the parties implicated are entirely unknown to me.—J. William Collins: 27, *Austinfriars, Nov.* 13.

United Mines (Tavistock).—"J. L." (Whitchurch) recommends that a thorough examination of this mine, and its management, should be made by an independent agent: among other matters, he considers there is much loss in the present system of dressing tin.

Mr. Ennor, and Mismanagement of Mines.—Sir: Mr. Ennor inspects a great many mines; according to his account they are all mismanaged. In his opinion, nearly all our mining agents are not capable of carrying out the business they undertake, and are not fit for their situations. Mr. Ennor has arrogated to himself the title of a teacher in mining matters. Would he not be better employed, and of greater utility to the mining community, if he, instead of exposing their short-comings, would lay down some rules for their guidance, and, at the same time he exposes the defects, provide some effectual remedy for the evil he deplores? There is room for amendment. It requires no great talent to point out defects, but it demands a clever man to improve a faulty system.—W. T.: *Liskeard, Nov.* 13.

Copiapo Mining Company.—The half-yearly meeting will take place in the middle of December; we are not aware whether any dividend will be declared. The mason who was to erect the furnaces left England about 12 months since.

Asturian Mining Company.—The liquidation of this association has commenced, and, according to the terms of the deed, must be concluded by March 1. A meeting of shareholders, it is anticipated, will be held some time in the ensuing month. There is no longer any agency in London; all information regarding the present position of the company can be obtained of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, the director, who represents the interests of the English shareholders. However fraudulent the Spanish Government may be in their transactions with their public creditors, in all mining affairs they have kept good faith with those to whom they have granted the concessions. The cause of the failure of the mines was the gross mismanagement of the company's affairs, owing to the incompetency of those in power.

Britannia Mine.—"T. Y." is informed that we publish all the information forwarded to us, both with regard to this and every other mine. The sole reason, therefore, that no reports have appeared is that they have not been furnished: when they are, we shall be happy to insert them.

Mining Schools.—Great difficulty and much difference of opinion has existed as to the locality where the district schools should be placed. It would be desirable that the situation chosen should be in a locality where the students would have an opportunity of practically studying the nature of the lodes, and acquiring a knowledge of the geological formations of the country.

"Miner" (Redruth).—In Saxony and Hanover, the proprietors of private mines are obliged to work them subject to Government supervision. Records are kept at the workings, as well as plans and sections of the mine.

Wheal Jamaica Copper Company.—"J. S." (City).—The ore recently received in Liverpool from the mines belonging to this company, and sold by Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., was 61 tons 17 cwts., which realised 954*l.* 15s., being an average of about 15*l.* 5s. per ton. No machinery has yet been erected for crushing and washing. If the ore from this mine, therefore, can be simply hand-dressed to such a value, it is expected, by the aid of the usual mining appliances, to reach 30*l.* per ton. As we are informed that the quantity of ore raised is gradually increasing, it would appear desirable to erect machinery. The next 30 tons, consigned to Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., is expected to be worth 30 per cent.

"I. S. M." (Gloucester-place).—Had the shareholders attended the meetings, and the auditors done their duty, the defalcations in the accounts could not have taken place. Shareholders in general, however, complain as soon as the mischief is effected, when by a little exercise of caution and due judgment many of the evils could be avoided. Precaution is, in most cases, better than remedies applied after the evil has been suffered.

Great Hewas Mining Company.—"A Speculator in Mines" (Boston).—A full report of the last general meeting appeared in our Journal of Nov. 1. The prospects of the mine under the present management have greatly improved. The shares are now very firmly held.

St. John del Rey Mining Company.—"W. F." (Hemel Hempstead).—The cost for June was 8033*l.* 17s. 10d., and the profit 1076*l.* 0s. 6d. It will be seen by the last despatches, inserted in another column, that a considerable improvement has taken place. The cost for July was 7231*l.* 9s. 5d.: profit, 2423*l.* 18s. 7d.—August cost, 7221*l.* 16s. 10d.; profit, 2190*l.* 10s. 6d.

"S. B." (Brighton).—The directors of the company were totally unacquainted with mining, and the affairs of the company were entirely in the hands of the solicitor. This person is known to be a professed maker of companies, and although he has been connected with several good mines, by his tortuous manner of proceeding he has ruined every affair in which he has been concerned.

*** Four volumes of the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers are now published, and contain a large number of highly valuable Papers by eminent scientific men. The volumes may be had, together or separate, at the Mining Journal office, price 21s. per volume; or by order of any bookseller.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

It is a source of national congratulation to find that the monied interests of this country are resolved to resist the introduction of Russian projects for the construction of railways throughout the length and breadth of that vast empire. National enthusiasm is roused in the matter, and, indeed, the general opinion is that it would be far better for England and France to pay for the standing army of the Czar than furnish the means of making railways, and thereby giving to Russia a power of locomotion which would render her perfectly gigantic in the European balance of nations.

It was proposed to introduce these projects simultaneously in the London and Paris markets, but the effort has proved abortive, and, we hope, to the loss and discomfiture to all persons identified with undertakings so truly adverse to the interests of the Western Powers. Much cannot be said for the patriotism of those who figure as *concessionaires* in this notable scheme; and Englishmen must blush to see "Thomas Baring" a party to a transaction so opposed to England's policy, and the feeling which prevails throughout the country as to the views and movements of Russia.

The absorption of forty millions of money from England and France would have checked general enterprise in home undertakings, and many persons have been holding back, lest the money market should thereby become more unsettled; but all apprehension on this head has passed away, and we anticipate much improvement in our general trade, particularly in the mining world, where the demand for metals and manufactures for export increases month by month, with every appearance of the supply becoming inadequate to the requirements.

It is true that the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to 7 per cent. for two-months' bills, as well as three-months' acceptances, at which it stood before, but this is simply a precautionary measure, to frustrate the Russian schemes, as well as the transmission of gold to the Continent, and does not in any way arise from commercial causes in this country. In fact, trade and commerce were never in a more wholesome state, apart from the heavy discount of paper to which they are temporarily obliged to submit, if accommodation be required. There is an absence of speculation in the different branches, and a steady business is going on.

It is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose that much attention will now be directed to the mineral resources of different parts of the empire; for it is clear that energetic measures must be taken by the producers of metallic ores to keep up the necessary supply, if the orders continue to increase, and on which there is every ground to calculate. Already there is much doing on this head, and we hear of many projects for opening up new mines, in localities of known production and richness. In this respect Ireland is prominent. Some of her more enterprising inhabitants are employing their capital in developing the resources of their favoured country, and projects are on foot for carrying on these matters on a scale commensurate with the power of the different districts to furnish mineral treasure.

To the West of Ireland chiefly does attention seem to be directed, and there is reason to believe that the returns will compensate exertion. No part of these realms abound with a more diversified or extensive deposit of mineral wealth. Every description of ore can be procured in addition to almost every species of marble, slate, or stone, besides coal of the most valuable kind. The wonder is that this vast tract of country should have been so long comparatively neglected; but now that English capital and energy has been so extensively introduced and brought to co-operate with national exertion, we anticipate a prompt and important change in all matters connected with the mineral productions of Ireland generally, and of the west coast particularly. These projects would have the support of Englishmen, and it would be well to give them concurrent operation in London and Dublin, without confining their introduction to the Irish capital.

We are without further communications from the different gentlemen who have come before the public on the subject of the production of coal in the vicinity of London, but we are in possession of various letters from correspondents desirous of information. It is evident that the matter absorbs much general attention. It is one of such immense importance to the inhabitants of the metropolis that the question will not be allowed to rest. Geologists generally contend, we know, that the coal measures are at such an extreme depth in the London bed that the expense of sinking and raising would render the production valueless in a commercial point of view; but, we believe, that many sound enquirers into this fascinating science consider there has been great disturbance of Nature's laws in some parts of Surrey which has thrown the coal deposits to a height much above their true position, geologically considered, and hence the probability that the measures will be met with within a moderate distance from the surface. None, however, are of opinion that they will be reached under 500 or 600 feet, but, where disturbances of strata occur, it is necessarily very difficult indeed to settle as to exact points, so that those who contend the coal will be found at between 200 and 300 feet may be right, although their views are in opposition to more scientific anticipations.

It is consequently of great general moment that this question should be discussed in all its phases; and we shall, therefore, be pleased to give insertion to communications bearing on the subject. That many experiments have been made from time to time at different points in Kent and Surrey is quite notorious; and, on a former occasion, we alluded to the localities where tests had been effected. Surely, therefore, statistical and other information must be in the possession of different persons, and a little data from each would furnish a combination of information which would be of inestimable value at this moment when there is evidently a determination to have a practical solution of the query as to whether coal can be produced in the neighbourhood of London at a remunerative cost. If the sequel prove the affirmative a great national problem will have been determined. What concerns the metropolis, with its own enormous population, and the densely inhabited surrounding districts, must be of national import, and what possibly could be a greater blessing to the people than the production of coal at 5s. or 6s. per ton, instead of at a price which frequently debars the poor from possessing it, especially during inclement seasons when they are most in need of warmth, and its consequent comfort. In a philanthropic, as well as scientific and commercial, point of view, the question is of vast interest; and once more, therefore, we urge our readers to furnish information to assist the labours of the enterprising in this work.

At the Government School of Mines, Mr. Warington Smyth delivered a lecture "On the Nature of Lodes, and the different Strata by which they are Accompanied." Those he mentioned could, in some instances, be traced to a considerable extent at grass. At the Devon Great Consols, the veins could be followed to a considerable distance. There were various opinions as to the durability of lodes, and in every district the miners appeared to have some favourite theory. In some places they were excessively bigoted in their opinions, and a Welsh quarryman had once told him he could trace a vein of slate round the world. In general they would find that the lodes, at peculiar periods, differed much in their character; a lode might be very broad and large, but in going down it became pinched in some cases, and in other instances, although the lode might be of good extent, it would be impoverished, and often non-metallic subjects would intervene, which tended to render it almost worthless. At Chemnitz, in Hungary, the lodes could be traced to a considerable distance; and at Clausthal, in the Hartz Mountains, they could follow the lodes for a distance of about five miles. At the Samson Mine, at Andreasberg, where the shaft was sunk 420 fms., the width of the lode at surface had apparently been about 3 ft. 6 in., and at the great depth they had now arrived it was 2 ft. 6 in. From records, they were informed that the lode in this particular mine had been very capricious, and at several periods it had not paid the working expenses. The experience acquired in one district was often of no avail in another. In order to have a proper knowledge of any mine, it was necessary that the agent should go down and watch the changes that were, he might say, of daily occurrence, and so report upon them; the necessity of making these observations was apparent to all parties. The experience of those who were working in mines was of considerable value, and their opinions as regarded the changes which occurred were of great weight. Owing to a deficiency of education many of the miners, who were themselves intelligent men, had no fixed principles on which to base their opinions, and made theories for themselves, totally at variance with any rules. The class of people employed in our metallic mines were generally men of intelligence and practical common sense. The miners were divided into two classes—tributers and tutworkmen. The former received for the ore raised a per centage on its value; for this they were bound not only to break it, but likewise dress it, so as to make it merchantable. The latter were paid so much per fathom for the ground excavated. Lodes which at times were very rich would often, perhaps, after they had been worked some time, turn out to be very poor, and for these changes the miners generally had some favourite hypotheses, which were not in any way based upon facts. For instance, at East Wheal Rose, one of the most profitable mines we had, the lode passed from one hill over a valley to another hill; in the soft ground the ores had been very rich, but when coming under the hill the lode became poorer and smaller. The general opinion of the miners was that the weight of the hill squeezed out the ore. At the Bog Mine, they found that the veins had been very capricious, and depended for their richness upon the country in which they were worked. There had been various opinions mooted as to the durability of lodes. In some instances they were said to die away, terminating in a wedge, or splitting into small and minute threads. Cases could be cited where parties, after having expended large sums of money on a mine, had abandoned it at a considerable loss; while their successors, with a comparatively trivial outlay, had reaped large profits.

For a considerable period it was the belief in Wales that, after they had sunk down some 30 to 40 fms., the lead was lost, or the mineral became so scarce, that it would not pay for working. One of the mines near Aberystwith, the Goginan, had been worked to about 150 fms.; it was sold by one of the former proprietors for 50*l.*, who stated at the time of the sale that all the ore raised afterwards he would carry from the mine in his pocket. One of the best maps they had, showing the nature of lodes, was that of the Tavistock district, drawn by Mr. R. Symons, of Truro. In the maps which were published by the Saxon Government, they would find that, although the geological districts were well defined, there was no mention made of the mineralogical formations; and in others,

where the run and dip of the lodes were given, the geological features were entirely omitted. In general, they would find that where a junction of several sorts of strata come together, it would be rich in minerals. As an example of this, he would point to the district lying between Truro and Redruth. Several of the metals were always found in the same rocks. Tin was never discovered unless in granite, or some rock allied to it. The greenstone porphyry or diorite, both in Hungary and Mexico, was of similar character, and in this silver was found; clay-slate, or killas, was congenial for copper; while limestone was considered a favourable locality for lead. It was very much to be regretted that there were no standard works on our mines. Captain CHARLES THOMAS, of Dolcoath, had written some papers, which had been read at the scientific meetings held at Truro and Penzance, but these had not been made sufficiently public. Generally, they would find that in those districts where the grain of the granite was firm and compact, it was not considered by the miners indicative of mineral wealth. On the contrary, when it was found open, decomposed, and friable; it was regarded as a favourable augury. Trachyte, which contained glassy felspar, although apparently of a similar character to greenstone, was in general found to impoverish the lodes in its neighbourhood. Several instances were then adduced, showing that when the lode had passed from one sort of rock to the other, it had experienced a change, and invariably when it had again met with similar ground its former characteristics were distinctly observable. The knowledge acquired in one district was not in all cases applicable, and great study, combined with indefatigable perseverance and constant practice, were requisite, in order to form a just and correct estimate of the various phenomena which were of daily occurrence in the mineral kingdom.

Accompanying the report of the committee of the RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY, we have received a very elaborate statement of the proposed plan of working the quarry, and estimate of the outlay required. This document, it appears, has been compiled under the advice and assistance of the most experienced and practical men in the neighbourhood, and is well worthy of consideration by all parties connected with the undertaking. From this report we gather that the quarry has been opened on the first floor to the length of 110 yards, and 51 yards in breadth. On the second floor the length is 125 yards by 50 yards, on which are seven bargains now at work making slate. An opening to the depth of 26 yards, by 6 yards in breadth, has been made to provide for a third floor, which it is intended to work by means of a water-balance. It is proposed to drive a level 472 yards for a fourth floor, which it is calculated will occupy from 30 to 36 months. The cost of the proposed works, extending over a period of three years, including machinery and estimate of tramway from quarry to the Festiniog Railway, is computed at 32,650*l.*, less the quantity of slate made during the same period, which is estimated at 12,000*l.* worth, thus leaving a further capital of 20,650*l.* to be provided for.

With respect to the foregoing calculations, we may observe, from the opinions we have received of the character of the property, that it appears the estimate of the produce—viz., 250 tons per month—in the course of two years, is far too low, considering the extent of the slate vein, and the number of bargains which may then be employed in making slate. It may be fairly computed that at the expiration of two years 20 bargains will be occupied in slate-making on the second and third floors, if a proper sum is expended on removing the tops; and judging from the present produce on the second floor, it may be fairly assumed that at least 20 tons of slate per month may be made from each bargain.

After enumerating the buildings on the property, and describing the machinery, the report thus concludes:—"A slate quarry cannot be developed with half measures: we must be liberal to it, or it will not be liberal to us. The experience of some of the best and most prosperous slate quarries would be a useful lesson,—a statement of the outlay upon them, the difficulties they have surmounted, the almost abandonment of some of those that are now the most remunerative, would show that a slate quarry must have time and money expended upon it. Our opinion of Rhosydd is, the more we see of it the more convinced we are of its great capabilities, and the day is not far distant when we may meet the shareholders with a *bona fide* earned dividend."

We may observe, with reference to the future capital necessary to develop this property, that the obtainment of the same may be reasonably expected. At the commencement of the works, in June, 1853, the undertaking was of a speculative character. Now it has been opened to a considerable extent, and a slate vein discovered which for magnitude, colour, quality, and cleavage, is not to be surpassed by any in Wales; and we may safely recommend the investment as a sound one, and with every prospect of being highly remunerative.

The *Geelong Advertiser* of July 4 furnishes a long account of the proceedings at the meeting of shareholders of the GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY, which was held at the terminus of this line on July 1. The report of the directors is occupied chiefly with details as to contracts entered, or to be entered into, in reference to necessary supplies, too long to be enumerated here, and not important to the general reader. Indeed, the document altogether is without special point or interest, and although the "statement of accounts" is alluded to, it is not, unfortunately, given by the reporter, although the nature of it may be gathered in a measure by the subsequent discussion. The report of the engineer, Mr. SNELL, is much of the same character as that of the directors.

We find, on examining the questions and answers, that 9979 shares have been transmitted to London, and that 7521 remain on the colonial register, so that the paid-up, or represented, capital consists of 17,500 shares of 20*l.* each, or 350,000*l.*; yet this comparatively small sum was found impracticable to be obtained in the colony, and more than half of the shares were remitted to this country for realisation.

Nothing can be better evidence that the guarantee of 5 per cent. is not sufficient to secure money in the colony for railway purposes, and that the Legislature must grant a much higher rate to all future undertakings for railway extensions, especially when 8 per cent. can be readily obtained on the best securities. It is likewise very convincing proof that the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company is not in a position to compete with any association for new railways which may go before the Legislature with subscribed capital. From the beginning it was considered that Mr. J. S. COOKE assumed a position, in this respect, which nothing connected with his company in any way justified, and these figures demonstrate clearly that the surmises were not unfounded.

It does not, moreover, appear that these 9979 shares have yet been sold in this country—indeed, we gather that the reverse is the fact, inasmuch as the chairman stated that the amount paid as commission on the sale of shares in London was very trifling; and hence the conclusion that certain persons hold most of the shares in deposit as security for advances.

Much complaint, in fact, was made that the accounts, in respect to the London agency, were not given in detail, instead of being "lumped" with other expenditure as "office expenses;" and it would seem that the course adopted here does not meet with general approbation. In fact, one speaker in particular, Dr. THOMSON, animadverted in severe terms on the conduct of the London agent, and the general management of his office; but the Chairman vindicated the character of that gentleman, and contended that the great benefit rendered to the enterprise through that channel justified the expenditure which had been incurred. The leading article in the *Geelong Advertiser*, in reference to this meeting, on this point remarks, that "the expense of the London agency is excessive. The salary and contingents to Mr. COOKE are not in accordance with the altered circumstances of the shareholders, from whose pockets the money comes; and if any feasible scheme for economising had been submitted to the meeting, it would undoubtedly have been favourably entertained by the shareholders, and, probably, not opposed by the directors."

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.—Prof. W. B. Johnson has recently conducted some experiments to prove the comparative tenacity of the various descriptions of iron, with a view to test the value of the iron recently discovered on the borders of Lake Superior. From these experiments it would appear that at no distant period the United States will be enabled to draw all their supplies of extremely strong iron from Lake Superior, instead of Russia; for whilst the American and English iron ranges from 58,000 to 59,105 lbs. on the square inch, and that of Russia 76,066 lbs., the Lake Superior iron shows 89,582 lbs. Another series of experiments, to test the torsile resistance, proved it equal to the best descriptions of iron. The ore contains as much as 70 per cent. in many instances, and gives excellent results when employed for raising the quality of inferior ores. An assay made at Woolwich Arsenal, by Mr. Abel, shows the ore to be of great richness, remarkably pure, containing very little earthy matter, and entirely free from sulphur; it is chiefly of crystals of magnetic iron, similar to the celebrated magnetic mineral which produces the Swedish iron. It is anticipated that it will be extensively employed in the manufacture of steel and boiler-plates, as it can be delivered in Europe at a low price.

MINING STATISTICS—PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

The "*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*" is that rare combination of ability and urbanity, that proves (to use a modern apothegm), the right man to be in the right place. Knowing, as we from experience do, the great difficulty of procuring accurate accounts from the various mining districts of the actual produce of the several smaller mines, so as to place them in a regular tabular form, owing in some measure to the supineness of the managers, and frequently to petty jealousies of rival mines and captains, we refer with pleasure to the proposed testimonial to Mr. ROBERT HUNT, who, by his admirable adaptation to the situation he so worthily fills, has in a great measure conquered these difficulties. Our returns at present are as nearly correct as it is possible to expect them; this could only be accomplished by great personal exertion and inconvenience, which we know has been devoted for some years to the attainment of this desirable end. Few persons, indeed, could be by nature and education so well adapted to obtain this information as Mr. HUNT. Standing so highly and justly, as he does, by his contributions to the scientific and philosophical world, a visit from him to a mine is hailed with a welcome not always accorded to enquirers; he, from his position, receives that homage Science always commands, and any information he may require is at once cheerfully afforded. Brought up in the midst of a mining population, he is so thoroughly acquainted with the idiosyncracy of the miners themselves that he can converse with them more ably, and obtain from them their views on these subjects far more accurately, than professors who have not that advantage; besides, Cornishmen generally like to have one of their own county to represent and manage their interests.

We think the Government did wisely when they offered the situation of Keeper of Mining Records to Mr. HUNT. The remuneration, it is true, is but trifling for the labour required. The Government having done their duty in selecting a person who has for many years filled the office with so much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the public, we think the miners, and those interested in mining and science generally, would be wanting on their parts were they not to signify their approval, by liberally contributing to give Mr. HUNT a testimonial worthy his acceptance, as a proof to him, and an example to society, that honourable exertions shall not be neglected or unrewarded, and that when the "right man is in the right place" it will be acknowledged and appreciated.

We shall refer to the subject again; in the meantime, we shall be happy to receive any communications or suggestions from our readers, with a view to carry out this desirable object.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON WITHOUT FUEL.

In our last Journal we noticed the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, in reference to Mr. Bessemer's petition, that his patent, dated May 31 (the sixth taken for a similar object), might be sealed, and that the decision was postponed. On Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment, said he had carefully looked through the specifications, and had come to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds for refusing to affix the Great Seal. There was much in Mr. Bessemer's patent of which he found no mention in that of Mr. Birch; he could not, therefore, withhold the Great Seal; he would, however, caution Mr. Bessemer against inserting anything in his complete specification which would interfere with the previous patent, as he would thereby render his patent void. The Lord Chancellor then granted additional time to Mr. Bessemer for filing his complete specification, extending it to Dec. 30, instead of Nov. 30.

Now, with regard to the invention of Mr. Birch, there could be no question as to a further improvement, which would shorten his process one-half, being patentable. Mr. Bessemer claims for performing a certain amount of work at one operation—Mr. Birch at two operations; it is, therefore, apparent that the processes are not similar. Again, we must remark that Mr. Birch was not justified in questioning Mr. Bessemer's claim, since there is nothing in his (Mr. Birch's) specification showing that he had any idea of producing malleable iron, or of dispensing with the puddling furnace. He simply states, after describing the arrangements he usually adopts in the construction of his furnaces, that it is usual to take the pig metal to the refinery fire, a small low furnace, to be remelted and refined, being there subjected to the chemical influence of the air blast blown into it, which process is continued in the puddling furnace. Mr. Birch claims, by means of his invention, to shorten this process—firstly, by employing his improved arrangement of furnaces; and, secondly, by smelting and refining by one process, and in the same fire. It is true that, in his provisional specification, he says he is enabled to "smelt, refine, and puddle, at one heat;" but, in his *complete* specification, he changes the phrase, and only professes to be able to "smelt and refine at one heat." His claim was for *facilitating* the manufacture of, but not for *producing*, malleable iron; therefore, it appears evident Mr. Bessemer was entitled to the Great Seal, so far as regards Mr. Birch's claims. Notwithstanding this favourable decision, it must not be supposed that Mr. Bessemer's difficulties have entirely disappeared, as we understand that, besides his English opponents, in Glasgow alone there are five previous patentees, who are preparing to proceed against him, should it prove necessary to protect their interests. Mr. Dixon, who it was rumoured had purchased the right to work the patent in Scotland, it now appears "has only agreed *conditionally* to purchase the patent right." The general opinion in Glasgow, as well as elsewhere, as far as can be learned is, that at present, at least, puddling cannot be dispensed with for most kinds of iron; and, although the commotion—in the trade, not in the iron—may lead to some great improvement in the manufacture of iron, that Bessemer's plan of itself has neither the originality nor the importance which was at first attached to it. A correspondent of the *Practical Mechanics' Journal*, alluding to the patent, says:—

> The experiments are interesting, and the results may yet be important; but the theory proposed seems to be very questionable. There is no doubt some carbon in the crude mass that is taken from the smelting furnace, and in some cases a small portion of sulphur may also be found; but the combustion of these substances is utterly inadequate to account for the heat that is evolved. Our blacksmiths are familiarly acquainted with an experiment that throws some light on the subject. A small bar of iron, after it has been heated to a white heat, is held before the nozzle of the bellows, and exposed to a strong and steady blast. So long as the blast is continued, the bar emits a bright light, and throws off a number of brilliant sparks, whilst drops of melted matter fall down, and form a cinder below. The explanation here is simple. Iron at a high temperature has so strong an attraction for oxygen, that when the oxygen contained in the blast comes into contact with the heated bar it is immediately absorbed, and an oxide is produced, which forms the melted matter dropping from the iron. The sudden transition of the oxygen from a gaseous into a liquid state, according to a well-known chemical law, evolves a large quantity of heat which was previously latent. This heat keeps up the temperature of the bar, notwithstanding all that is carried by the blast, and produces the brilliant sparks and drops of liquid fire. The iron in Mr. Bessemer's experiments is exposed to precisely similar treatment; the effects produced are also similar, and we are, therefore, justified in concluding that they are produced by a similar cause. It is not the extraneous matter mingled with the iron that is burnt, but the iron itself; or, to speak more scientifically, the heat produced does not arise from the combination of the oxygen in the blast with the carbon and sulphur, but from its combination with the metal. It is possible, however, that these experiments may lead to some beneficial results. We must not suppose that, by increasing the purity of the metal, we necessarily increase its value as a material for the workman. Steel, which is a mixture of iron and carbon, and silver steel, which is a combination of iron with a minute quantity of silver, have much more tenacity than pure iron. In Mr. Stirling's process, a small quantity of tin mingled with the iron in the furnace increases its strength; and a mass of "scraps"—that is, rods, bars, nails, and hoops—covered with oxide or rust, when it has been exposed to the hammer, forms a tougher metal than that which is composed of a purer material. If, therefore, in this case an admixture of oxide increases the tenacity of the iron, it is certainly possible that Mr. Bessemer's experiments may lead to some advantageous results, though his theory be unquestionably erroneous. Is it not probable that the want of tenacity in iron, whether cast or hammered, may arise from its tendency to internal crystallisation? If this be the case, we can easily understand the reason why the admixture of other substances, and repeated hammering, increases its tenacity. The enquiry, however, still remains. By what means may this tendency be most effectually counteracted?

Although from our remarks it may be judged that Mr. Bessemer was justly entitled to triumph over Mr. Birch, it may be interesting to consider his claims with regard to other inventors. The application of air at high pressure beneath the metal, for the production of refined pig-iron, is unquestionably the patent right of Mr. J. G. Martien, of New Jersey, U. S., unless the operation be conducted in a nearly closed vessel, of the configuration proposed by Mr. Bessemer. If any additional heat be applied previous to the completion of the process, Mr. Martien's patent is again infringed. If the air be admitted above the metal, without puddling it, before it has cooled from the blast furnace, Mr. Birch is the inventor. If the air be admitted in the same way in the puddling furnace, it will interfere with Mr. Reuben Plant's patent of 1849. It would, therefore, appear that Mr. Bessemer must, in order to carry out the invention he claims, convert crude pig-iron into malleable iron, or cast steel (not refined pig), by impregnating it with air at a high pressure, and without the use of any additional fuel, in a vessel of the configuration described, thus entirely dispensing with the refinery fire and puddling furnace. Should he succeed, he will obtain a reputation which will never die, but should he fail he will, no doubt, be looked upon as a mere theorist, and as having attempted to appropriate the ideas of others.

Having thus far reduced the originality of Mr. Bessemer's invention, each fact asserted being easily proved by reference to the respective specifications, it only remains to ascertain the novelty of the remaining parts. It appears that if the pig-iron be blown into malleable iron, or cast steel, no Englishman will prevent him; but not so with the Americans, as Mr. W. Kelly, of Suwanne Iron-Works, Eddyville, Kentucky, and Mr. J. G. Miner, of Mott Haven, New York, both assert their claims to priority in this portion of the invention, each having publicly experimented at their respective works with a view of converting pig metal into malleable iron, with the aid of a strong blast of air, by a precisely similar process, and *without* the use of fuel, which process, in Nov., 1851, he termed "air boiling." Mr. Kelly adds, in writing to the *Scientific American*, that he has reason to believe that his process was well known in England three or four years ago.

As to the description of furnace employed, it appears very doubtful whether Mr. Bessemer's and Mr. Birch's will not be rendered public property by an expired American patent obtained by Mr. B. Howell, of Philadelphia, for an improvement in a "blouncry furnace," by means of which, and the use of anthracite coal exclusively for fuel, iron ore is converted directly into malleable iron. This invention was described in the *Mining Journal*, in 1836. The specification, after referring to the drawings, says:—

> That this furnace combines within itself the advantages of a close furnace and an open fire; in this respect differing essentially from any other now in use for similar objects. In the upper or close portion, being all that above the hearth, with anthracite coal excited by a proper blast, a degree of heat is obtained much greater than can possibly be generated in the ordinary fire with charcoal; while the lower portion opening into the hearth, and permitting the free action of blast upon the burthen, performs all the offices of the open fire, or forge. The size of the furnace and the proportions may be varied, if the principle of the close and open fire be retained. The furnace being first heated up in the manner of a common cupola, the process is thus conducted:—The coal having settled sufficiently for that purpose, it is charged with the proper burthen of ore, which will vary according to the quality and kind; the charges are then continued alternately of coal and ore. The ore soon arrives at the tuyeres in a state of partial fusion, and is then by the intense heat of that part of the furnace, quickly separated from its earths, and then, rapidly descending into and below the direct action of the blast, a large part of which is driven out at the open front, first passing over that portion of the ore which has reached the hearth: it is thereby brought, in the language of the workmen, "to nature," or, in other words, into malleable iron. As it sinks into the region of the blast, the small masses may be driven into one, and a loup shaped by giving a proper direction to the pipes at the different tuyeres, and the loup can be removed with a proper instrument; another instrument, or strong iron bars, being introduced, to hold up the burthen while this is doing. The loup may be drawn into a bloom under a forge hammer, or passed through rollers. In either operation it will, of course, be necessary to renew the heats, which may be done in a common chaffery, or in a heating furnace; this process is continued at the pleasure of the workmen, and as soon as a quantity sufficient for a loup accumulates it is withdrawn, as above described. In the early stage of the operation it will be necessary to charge the furnace nearly, or quite to the top; but, as the heat increases, the height of the coal may be gradually diminished, and at a very high temperature from 2 to 3 feet of coal will be found sufficient. The cinder produced in this way will bear working a second time; an appropriate flue facilitates the operation, and as it is first fused, and sinks, and is thus interposed between the iron at the bottom of the hearth and the coal, it contributes to prevent a mixture of the two. Holes may, or may not, be left in the sides of the furnace for the introduction of bars to aid in detaching the iron from the bottom and sides; but this will often be necessary, if the back of the furnace be thrown sufficiently forward, and a proper direction be given to the blast; for which purpose tuyeres are placed in different positions on three sides of the furnace, and at different elevations. One or two pipes may be used at pleasure. From the foregoing, it must be obvious that by the rapidity of the process, the saving thereby of time and labour, the substitution of a cheaper, more powerful, and abundant fuel for that now in use, and which is so made applicable to this object by the peculiar construction of this furnace, a great and important improvement has been effected in the conversion of iron ore into malleable iron.

From the drawings, it appears that the sole difference between Howell's furnace and that of Bessemer is, that Howell's is square and Bessemer's round. It would also appear that Howell, by his arrangement of bars over the tuyeres, was not aware of a principle which Bessemer recognises—that the force of the blast is sufficient to keep the metal from escaping through the tuyeres or blast holes, without the provision which Howell has introduced with this view. With these exceptions, the inventions of Bessemer and Howell are identical, but whether either will produce malleable iron remains yet to be proved. Then, as regards the pneumatic refinement of pig-iron before it has cooled from the blast-furnace, Mr. Martien is the inventor when the air is forced from beneath the molten metal *up through* the same, and Mr. Birch when the air is admitted into the receptacle above the surface of the metal.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Nov. 13.—There has not much been doing in mining shares during the past week, though the improving condition of several mines, and the revival of the copper standard, are likely very soon to give an impulse to the share market. The rise in the standard last week made an advance of about 4s. per ton of ore, as compared with the sales in the preceding week. The average produce of the ores sold at last week's ticketings was $7\frac{1}{4}$, and the price per ton 6*l.* 14s. 6d. This was the first sale in November; and, on looking back, we find that at the first sale in September the average produce was also $7\frac{1}{4}$, and the price per ton of ore 6*l.* 13s. The rise in the standard last week has, therefore, been rather more than the fall which occurred for two or three weeks, and of which I have heretofore complained, because at the same time the copper market was firm and orders plentiful, and there seemed no just reason why the standard should be lowered, to the loss of the miners. The copper market is now reported to be very firm, and that smelters have difficulty in supplying orders at early dates. From this, and other information, I have reason to believe that there will be a still further advance of the standard, which is a very encouraging circumstance, as it will help improving ore-selling mines, and increase the profits of dividend ones, and have a tendency to quicken the share market. On comparing the standard and produce last week with the standard and produce at the first sale in July, it will be seen that mining stands now in a very much better position than it did at Midsummer, the difference being a rise, in favour of last week's sale, of about 12s. per ton of ore. South Frances sold last week about 700 tons, and the difference of 12s. per ton would make 420*l.* which the adventurers received for their ores more than they would have received if those ores had been sold in July. All other ore-selling mines benefit in a similar proportion; and where mines are manifestly improving, and increasing their samplings, the present time, when shares are generally so low, seems an excellent opportunity for capitalists.

Your correspondent "C. S." remarked last week upon the circumstance of the ores, at the third ticketing in each month, being always sold at a lower rate than the ores at the first, second, and fourth sales. This difference has not hitherto escaped attention on the part of mining adventurers; they have observed it, and have been given to understand that it arises, principally, from the eastern mines being worse situated than the western for the carriage of ores to the smelter. Whether this is the real reason or not, or one of the reasons, I cannot say; I only state the impression of many mine shareholders in the west. Probably the true reason is not so easily discovered; it may be one of those mysteries or phenomena of the smelting trade, of which it is the interest of the smelters to keep the miners in ignorance. If "C. S." will lend his able assistance towards throwing light upon the dark places of the smelting monopoly, and in showing the miners the enormous and unreasonable profits the smelters obtain, he will render himself worthy of the thanks of the miners of Cornwall and Devon.

South Frances continues the favourite of dividend mines; price per share about 360*l.* Wheal Clifford will no doubt pay an increased dividend at the next account; the shares are in few hands, price about 550*l.* West Basset is reported to be in an improving state; shares 32*l.* 10s. In East Wheal Rose, the price has advanced in consequence of an improvement, but the transactions have been chiefly in London. Some shares have changed hands in Condurrow at 150*l.* West Setons have advanced to 360*l.*; Dolcoath shares to 200*l.*; East Pool, 305*l.* East Basset is looking very encouraging; shares about 55*l.*, but difficult to be obtained. Basset has sold at 275*l.*; and Buller shares are rather on the advance. North Basset shares about 36*l.* At North Roskean account, on Monday, the balance against the mine was increased from 445*l.* to 843*l.* At North Pool account, on Tuesday, there appeared a balance against the mine of 741*l.* Great Alfred's have been done at about 9*l.* 10s. South Carn Brea appears to be improving. North Frances is looking well for the next deeper level. Pedn-an-drea is stamping large quantities of tinstuff, and the mine is looking well in the bottom. Wendron Consols, Porkellis United,

Wheal Kitty, and some other progressive tin mines are doing well; and it is gratifying to find, from the present state of the metal market, that the high price of tin is likely to be maintained for some time to come.

In continuation of my notice of the proceedings of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, I may add:—On Mr. Hunt's statement that granite from 350 fms. deep in Treavean Mine, which had crumbled in 24 hours after it had been brought to the surface, became as hard as at first on being exposed in an oven to a temperature of 100°, or a few degrees above, Mr. W. J. Henwood remarked that all *practical miners* were aware that the sides of many levels soon disintegrated, although the rock had been very hard when at first opened. This occurred whilst the rock remained *in situ*, at or about its normal temperature, and showed that some disintegrating power was at work, which was independent of changes of temperature.

Mr. T. S. Bolitho said, that a French mining engineer, who had called on him in the course of the past summer, had said that, near Limoges, it had been found that china clay usually accompanied tin ore, and that, in France, the magnet was often used to extract iron from amongst the tin associated with it. Mr. Henwood observed that, in many works descriptive of Cornish geology, the near neighbourhood of tin ore and china clay had been noticed. In March of the present year, he had been called in to inspect and report on the large, productive, and valuable tin mine, Great Wheal Vor. In that report, he had pointed out that tin ore and china clay were neighbours in Breage; in Dartmoor, they were not far apart; in the St. Stephens and Roche district, they were associated; and they occurred in the same neighbourhood in the St. Ives, Lelant, and Towednack district. In the Brazilian gold mines, the magnet had been used for the separation of iron during many years.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall the Cornwall Mining School was referred to, in the report of the council, as "an experiment of vast importance to the mining interests of Cornwall." The report stated that "the school has re-opened with an addition of six pupils, and the class now availing themselves of the instruction offered may be taken as a fair sample of what may be expected in future; embracing the practical miner, the agent's son, the assayer, the engineer, and students who aim at a higher position. And, with reference to the question on which considerable difference of opinion has existed—the formation of local schools—it is gratifying to witness in a class of National and British schoolmasters now attending the school with a view to forming mining classes in their respective schools, an evidence that the promoters of the Mining School were correct in their belief that the establishment of the central school would lead to the formation of local schools, as a necessary, and by no means remote, consequence.

At the same meeting of the Cornwall Royal Institution, amongst other papers read, was a notice of a singular formation of copper-turf in Merionethshire, by Mr. W. Jory Henwood, F.R.S., F.G.S. The district to which the writer's labours were directed, a few years ago, is about three or four miles north-west of Dolgelley, and occupies the irregular triangle included between the rivers Mawddwch and Babi. Although the surface is generally steep and rough, there are some gentle declivities and small vales, so slightly inclined as to have permitted the formation of peat; and it is in these that the copper-turf has been wrought. Mr. Henwood stated the occurrence of copper pyrites, &c., in the district, and of a bed of peat at one place, affording a moderate produce of copper. "By far the best known and most extensive deposit of copper-turf, however, is at Dolfrynog, where some 70 acres of it were worked about 40 years ago, at the base of a hill which forms the southern bank of the Mawddwch, and receives the drainage, as well of an extensive common, as of a long level, driven on a vein of quartz, in which were found several irregular masses of copper pyrites, weighing some tons each. The chief repository of the copper is a bed of peat, of about 18 inches or 2 feet in thickness, which consists, for the most part, of dead grass, mixed with great quantities of rotten wood (oak and hazel). Beneath the peat there is a bed of stones a few inches in thickness, evidently the debris of the neighbouring rocks. Many of the stones contain iron pyrites in abundance, and some of them are thinly incrusted with the green carbonate of copper. A second bed of peat underlies the fragmentary deposit, and also affords copper, but so scantily that it has not been wrought, and its thickness has not been ascertained. Some of the lower portions of the upper peat bed were so rich in copper that they were carried to the Swansea Smelting Works in the condition in which they were extracted; some of the leaves are said to have been covered with a thin pellicle of bright metallic copper; nuts were coated in like manner, and, on being broken, afforded also a kernel of the same; and I was informed that the copper was in some cases deposited between the fibres of the wood, so that, on being cut, it exhibited alternate layers of vegetable matter and metal. These were, however, exceptional cases. Ordinarily, the turf was cut, and dried by exposure to the air, and when sufficiently dry it was set in heaps and burnt. As the mass ignited, recently cut turf was added, which was soon dried by the heat; but especial care was taken that the burning heap should not burst into flame, for it then fused into a slag, which would not suit the purposes of the smelter. All the utensils employed, excepting only those for cutting the turf, were of copper, as it was found that iron ones were rapidly destroyed. After the fire had been continued for eight or ten days without intermission, the ashes were fit for the furnace, and they were then sold to the Swansea manufacturers. I was informed that in one year 2000 tons of ashes had been sold, and had realised a profit of about 20,000*l.* At the time of my visit there still remained an enormous quantity of copper turf, but as its ashes would not yield more than about 2½ per cent. of copper, it was thought too poor to work to advantage. It is said that a similar formation occurred near the Parys and the Mona Copper Mines in Anglesea, but it was not wrought when I visited them." Mr. Henwood concluded his paper by stating that "persons conversant with the copper turberies consider the presence of metal in the soil indicated by the growth of the sea-pink or thrift (*statice armeria*) which appears to flourish there with remarkable luxuriance."

Capt. Charles Thomas has replied to the letter of Mr. Bond, the secretary of the Cornwall Mining School, which I copied last week from a local paper. Capt. Thomas's reply is written with his usual ability, as a practical man; and as the expression of his views will be read with interest by those who are connected with the mines, I subjoin his letter:—

SIR,—Mr. W. H. Bond, in his letter, defends with great ability the position taken by the promoters of the Mining School, Truro, and makes the best excuse the case admits of, for the attack Mr. Punnett made upon the Cornish miners. He also seems to think that my strictures were uncalled for. I beg to thank Mr. Bond for so kindly reproving me, and to state that I cannot doubt of the good intentions which the gentlemen referred to, were influenced by, in every step they took in this matter. I cannot, however, approve of Mr. Punnett's speech. If any ungracious word dropped from my pen respecting any of them, I now beg to express my sorrow for it.

After criticising my letter, Mr Bond has presented to the general reader a view of the whole subject, very different to that which every miner will take. Mr. Bond thinks it is a matter of great importance, that the German miners are well acquainted with the scientific terms in geology and mineralogy; but he does not appear to think very much of the Cornish miner having so correct a knowledge of the bearing and non-bearing rocks of Cornwall, as the Germans have of theirs, nor of the Cornish miners having taught the Germans some important mechanical lessons, as to the more economical working of their mines, and preparing their ores for market. In the judgment of the practical miner, and of the mine adventurers, these things are the only important matters—the scientific terms used, only the outer adorning—"the tinsel."

In my comparison of the class-educated German miners, and the Cornish with a common school education, and a training on the mine, I wished to present to every one who had any interest in mining the great superiority of the latter. In one case which came under my notice, I thought that by the expenditure of a very small sum, three horses would accomplish all that 24 men had been doing. In another case that but few Cornish tin mines could be worked to meet the costs with such stamps as I saw in Germany. In the third case I thought that Cornish management would result in handing over to the adventurers 3000*l.* a year, when the German mode of working would yield no profit. These are the telling, the sterling facts that do, and must weigh with all capitalists. On this subject I take the liberty of giving an extract from Mr. Hopkins's letter published in the *Mining Journal* on Oct. 25:—

"Notwithstanding our apparent ignorance and the want of refinement, we are beforehand in the great industrial improvements—manufactories, mines, commerce and navigation. Our private and public companies are developing the hidden mineral treasures of the continent by means of Cornish miners, in the very countries where it is alleged that more refined miners are available. How is it then that neither foreign nor English companies will entrust the charge of their establishments to any of those who have been trained in the continental schools? * * * The industry of the Spanish nation has been almost ruined from the system of educating all for doctors and professors, and none for working purposes. The demand for good, steady, practical Cornish miners, is much greater than the supply, whilst none apply for the so much lauded school-trained miners. Most stringent orders have been received from India and from the colonies not to send out any but real practical men; and they complain that our foreign possessions are overcrowded with the diplomas and certificates of unpractised hands. The practical men alone appear to make the mineral discoveries, and convert the same to useful purposes, and not the highly educated young men. I have seen men who have been trained in the silver mines of Saxony, the lead mines of the Hartz, and the iron mines of Belgium and Prussia, quite equal to the best of our practical men, but they have been trained in the same kind of schools as our own."

The writer of the excellent letter from which the above extract is taken, has seen in different parts of the world, probably, as much of mines and miners as any man alive, Mr. Henwood, of Penzance, alone excepted. Would not Mr. Henwood write as strongly as Mr. Hopkins has, taking similar views of this matter, if he could be induced to express his sentiments on this subject? The fact is, those who have no personal knowledge of practical mining cannot possibly form any correct ideas of the qualifications required for battling with hard rocks, deceptive appearances in lodes, torrents of water, and heated and impure air, and for setting tribute and tutwork bargains to the sharp, clever, working miners. We think the Truro school will never send forth men fitted for such work. It is all very well for young men to be taught chemistry and mathematics, but the most profound knowledge of these, if possessed by the miner, would not much improve him for practical purposes; and if a young man spends much of his time in the acquisition of knowledge of chemistry and mathematics, he cannot pay that attention which is necessary to prepare him for performing all the duties of a mine agent. If the young miners, captain's sons as well as others, are to be rendered more efficient by education, the means must be placed within their reach, and all that is necessary, we think, can be had at existing schools, and at the institution rooms. If some assistance could be had from Government, or from private subscription, to enable parents to keep their children longer at school, and to furnish them with suitable books and maps, there can be no doubt that young men brought up in the mines would, according to the variety of their native talents, be qualified for carrying on to the benefit of their employers every department of mining. These, we believe, are the views entertained by almost every person who has any personal knowledge of, or interest in, mining.

It is not, then, to be regretted that the almost unanimous voice of the county, and the opinion of the Government officers, in favour of assisting local schools, was by any means turned aside.—*Killivose, Camborne.* CHARLES THOMAS.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Nov. 14.—The Iron Trade still shows a downward aspect. At the close of the war, when free export was again permitted to the ports of Russia, Prussia, Holland, and Germany, large orders arrived, which have served to keep the South Staffordshire makers going during the year, although far from actively, and as respects all but the very first-class makers at lower prices during the latter half of the year. This important trade, however, may be said to be closed for the winter, and things look exceedingly gloomy. It is really difficult to understand how many of the makers in this district will be able to get through the winter with the rate of interest at the Bank of England raised yesterday to a uniform rate of 7 per cent. It is becoming still more evident that, unless some great change takes place in the demand, a reduction of wages will be absolutely necessary, and probably had it been sooner effected the men would have been gainers, for lower wages and full time are better than high wages and one or two days' play during the week. It is difficult to say how far the demand for rails may affect us here, but it is only by accepting lower prices than wages are now based upon that South Staffordshire can compete with Wales and the north-east iron-making districts.

The annual meeting of the Ironmasters' Association in North Staffordshire, for giving prizes to children who remain more than two years at school, and are of good character, and pass an examination successfully, was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Tuesday last. The Hon. T. L. Gower, M.P. for that borough, and brother of Earl Granville (who is a great mining proprietor and ironmaster in that district) presided, and the attendance was very influential. The Rev. J. P. Norris, Government Inspector of Schools, and the great promoter of the scheme, said that by means of it the average age at which children in that district left school had been raised from 11 years in the first class in 1853 to 13 years in the last 12 months. Out of a large number of candidates, from schools of all denominations, 136 successfully passed the examination, and a few of these being rejected from informalities in their certificates, prizes varying from 5*s.* to a handsome Bible, worth 1*l.*, were presented to them by the Chairman. The beneficial influence of these efforts cannot be doubted, and it is only matter of regret that so few of the ironmasters take a personal interest in the improved education, and moral advancement, of their workmen and their children.

I must reserve some remarks respecting the proposed modifications of the colliery rules until next week.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 13.—The iron trade this week has continued without any alteration worthy of mention, and the prospects of the trade are not at all brighter.

An increase in the demand for coal has been going on gradually for some time past, and though prices are higher than they were, we hear complaints that the rates are not as remunerative as during the past few years. The new regulations, approved by Mr. Hedley, are working well, and there are no complaints respecting them. The great difficulty in the way of ensuring a proper observance of them is the great want of education amongst the miners.

The great Derbyshire gold mine bubble has burst this week. The mine, as our readers are mostly aware, was worked for gold, but it could not be found in sufficient quantities to make it remunerative. Experiments and assays were made until at last it was discovered that if the mine had been worked for lead it would have been profitable. The committee of management had incurred a debt of about 270*l.*, and to meet this expenditure and pay for the sinking of 25 fathoms to the vein, a call of 10*s.* per share was thought necessary, but the shareholders refused to pay the call; and after a number of meetings had been held by the committee, they determined to bring matters to a crisis by selling the mine and the property of the shareholders by public auction, which took place on Tuesday last, at Sheffield. The first lot offered was the tenant-right, estate, and interest of and in the mill, with the water-wheel and machinery connected therewith, situate at Brough, in the parish of Hope, in the county of Derby, in the occupation of Messrs. Bentley and others. The water-power of the mill is never-failing. A patent crushing machine, quite new, and which cost upwards of 700*l.*, has lately been erected in the mill. The capabilities of the crushing machine have been tested, and a ton of arsenical capel, too crude and tough for the ordinary machines, was crushed by this machine at the rate of 16 cwts. per hour, passing through meshes of 2500 to the square inch. Also a dwelling-house, with stables, coach-house, and four acres of land, which were held on a lease with nearly seven years to run, and which could be renewed at the option of the purchaser, at the yearly rental of 60*l.* The biddings for this lot commenced at 5*l.*, and it was knocked down for 30*l.*, to Mr. H. Unwin, coal merchant, Sheffield—a ridiculously low sum. The rails and waggons on the mine were next offered, which were bought by Mr. Bentley, of Stoney Middleton, for 20*l.* The lead mine, at Over Haddon, was next offered, but no bid was tendered, and it was withdrawn. We understand if 200*l.* had been offered it would have been in the market for sale at that price. It is in contemplation to take legal proceedings against the shareholders for the recovery of arrears of call.

It is intended to apply to Parliament next session for power to construct a branch line of railway from the Great Northern at Doncaster, in a north-westerly direction, almost parallel with the old turnpike road, to the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at Crofton, a few miles from Pontefract. The object of the line is to shorten the route between Doncaster and Wakefield, and thereby to accelerate the traffic from the mineral districts of Lancashire and the town of Wakefield to the metropolis.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Nov. 14.—The market has been much weaker this week, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the money market, and prices of Funds have gradually declined; shares have also, in consequence, been much depressed, and close with a weak tendency, but prices have now almost come to a point at which *bona fide* investments have generally taken place. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91¼; New Three per Cents., 91¼; National Bank, 31; Mining Company of Ireland, 14½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 28; Cork and Passage Railway, 13⅞; Belfast Junction, 43½; Dublin and Wicklow, 6; Great Southern and Western, 57⅛; Midland Great Western, 50⅝; Waterford and Limerick, 25.

The Royal Bank of Ireland held their usual yearly meeting yesterday, when—as has been always the case with this very flourishing concern—a highly satisfactory report was presented. The profits of the last year were 32,000*l.*, out of which was paid a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 6 per cent., amounting together to 25,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 7000*l.*, which, added to the balance of 6000*l.* carried from the previous year, makes an available balance of 13,000*l.*, part of which was added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to 72,000*l.* on a capital of 239,000*l.*, and which reserve will be yearly increased till it reach 100,000*l.*

At the General Mining Company for Ireland meeting to be held Dec. 1, the accounts will show—Balance last audit, 510*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; ores sold, Gurtnadyne and East Shallee, 3218*l.* 17*s.*; transfer fees received and materials sold, 4*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; accounts due by the company, 184*l.* 12*s.*= 3917*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; mine cost, salaries, &c., 3344*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; leaving balance in favour of company, 573*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The assets and liabilities account also showed a favourable balance of 401*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* When the balance-sheet is compared with those presented last April, and 12 months since, the result is very cheering indeed, the statement now presented exhibiting an improvement in every department; thus, the profits on ore the last half-year were 668*l.* against 108*l.* the previous half-year, and 253*l.* in 1855; the balance of assets over liabilities is 401*l.* against 287*l.* previously; among the assets are reckoned ores on hand, computed as value for 506*l.* The finance department is also much improved, there being 149*l.* more in bank and 120*l.* less the amount due by tributers. After a few years of unsuccessful but persevering labour, it is gratifying to find the prospects again so full of hope, and we may confidently expect that each successive half-year will exhibit signs equally satisfactory, till the company is again in a position to pay a dividend. The approaching meeting will be special, in order that the company may now be placed under the Limited Liability Act, and the nominal amount of the shares reduced from 25*l.* to 10*l.*; when this is accomplished and the money market becomes somewhat easier, it is to be hoped that additional capital will be raised; and the evidence now before us shows that money laid out in developing the General Mining Company's property would not be mis-spent.

Mr. Little, the cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, committed suicide to-day, by cutting his throat. The cause of this act is supposed to have been the discovery of extensive defalcations in his accounts, which were previously unsuspected.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 13.—The metal market remains much in the same position as when last reported on. The price of laminated iron is now 350 frs., delivered at Paris, expenses of transit being allowed when delivered at the usine. A fair quantity of orders has been received. In pigs, for fusion, sales are reported for Champagne at 190 frs., delivered in Paris.

With the exception of pigs for second fusion, all kinds of cast and wrought metal are in active demand at Charleroi—of bars, indeed, the *laminoirs* are unable to meet the orders for exportation; sheets are in much the same position. The *Journal de Charleroi*, comparing the price of their *fonte d'affinage* with that of Glasgow, observes that they are 25 c. below the Glasgow market, and that this is the more remarkable from the fact that it would be supposed that the decree of Oct. 17, which lowered the import duty on foreign pig-iron to 2 fr., from Jan. 1, 1857, would have led to a reduction. For some time it has been remarked that the London market regulates theirs, and that their prices are always below those of London, except for one or two particular descriptions. This fact, which is of public notoriety, is the best answer which can be given to the free-traders who cry *haro!* against the Belgian metal trades. The competition ever going on between their own manufacturers, and their production, which is always beyond their consumption, is a better guarantee against any exaggeration of price than all the modifications in the customs duty which could be adopted by the Belgian Government, at least so far as relates to the Belgian metal trades. But it is asked, and very justly so, why those who know the fits and starts to which the English market is liable, and of which the Belgians have had so many specimens, should benevolently, imprudently, and gratuitously expose their metal market to the crises of the English market? That the Belgians should seek more intimate commercial relations with France, every one would admit and approve of, but what advantage—what prospect can any special favour accorded to England offer, unless, perhaps, that of seeing, some fine morning, their little country ravished and inundated by English produce, to the great detriment of their principal industry and their workmen? Free trade is an English idea; consequently, in Belgium, anti-national. However, as the Government persist in this course, the position of all industries and consumers should be equalised, and there should be free trade for all. The articles of which the working classes are deprived, and which would conduce greatly to keep them in health and strength, are still subjected to protective duties: why should these rates remain exceptional? The Government and Legislature will understand, no doubt, that, in the course they have begun, there must be justice and equality for all.

Mr. Otto Spamer, of Leipzig, has just published his *Kalender für den Berg- und Hüttenmann* for 1857, which, to all interested in mining and smelting, cannot fail to be very useful. It contains a neat little diary, followed by a large amount of practical information, gleaned from every available source, although, in some instances, we could wish the authorities had been searched to a later date. Nevertheless, the calendar is valuable as a record, and great judgment appears to have been exercised in the selection of the contents. The German, French, and English scientific journals have been made to contribute to the usefulness of the work; and we observe that from the *Mining Journal* has been borrowed the highly valuable papers of Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., and Mr. H. Reader Lack, of the Museum of Practical Geology, with reference to the Mineral Produce of Great Britain. The editor also deserves credit for not having failed in any instance to acknowledge the source from which his information is derived, even although an abstract only be made of the articles referred to.

It will be remembered, that in 1852 Mr. Foëx, of Marseilles, invented an improved description of hydraulic ram, which, among other advantages, possessed that of occupying much less space. It has been found to succeed well, and is now extensively employed. At some future time we will give a detailed description of the process. The portable engine of M. Palla fils is attracting much attention just now, but there is no material difference between it and those in ordinary use in England.

Mr. C. Guérin, of Laval, has discovered an improved method of electro-gilding and silvering metallic articles, which is thus described in the *Ami des Sciences*. Mr. Guérin finds that by winding a small zinc wire round the article to be gilt or plated, and submitting it to the usual process in the bath, a more satisfactory result is obtained than by the ordinary pile. The coating adheres perfectly. It is true the process is rather slow when a thick covering is desired, but this inconvenience may be readily obviated by using the pile after a moderate coat has been deposited by the new process. Mr. Guérin has learned from experience that by the pile alone the adherence is never so strong as by this process. The bath must be more highly charged than usual, but there is no extra expense incurred from that fact, since there is no loss. Besides, the cost of the acid and pile are saved.

Some time back, when I gave you an account of the appropriation of Palmer's invention, under a French patent, by what I suppose may be termed a speculating gentleman, who put in the fact of his nephewship to our ambassador here as proof gentility, you added in a foot-note that you would be glad of further information. Here it is. Spiller's French patent, which is dated May 13, 1856, is entitled "Atmospheric Signals." The specification is worded thus:—"The object of this invention is to establish means of communication at distances more or less great by means of vacuum. A cylinder and piston communicate with the signalling apparatus by means of a pipe; this apparatus consists also in a cylinder and piston, the rod of which, on working, attacks a hammer that strikes a bell. To work the apparatus, the party signalling pulls suddenly the piston, which is provided with a handle, creates a vacuum at the back of the cylinder, which communicates with the small bell cylinder by means of the tube above named; the piston in this cylinder rises and causes the hammer to strike the bell, thus producing the desired signal. The piston is then pushed back by the handle to its primitive position, when the small piston will return without acting on the bell. This apparatus is susceptible of being applied advantageously in an infinity of cases, particularly on railway trains to establish a communication between the guard and engine-driver, and on ships at sea between the engineer and the steersman and the captain's cabin, &c. He claims the system of atmospheric signals acting by vacuum. He also patents the method of uniting two pipes by means of a piece of india-rubber tubing, which is known and applied everywhere. From the above Mr. Palmer will be able to judge what relationship there is between his invention and the one specified in the "English ambassador's nephew's" French patent.

The productions of the foundries and steel-works of the Moselle in 1855 were composed as follows:—23,000 tons of charcoal castings, 48,000 tons of coke castings, 1800 tons of moulded castings second fusion, 62,000 tons of iron of different patterns, and 960 tons of steel. This occupied about 4500 workmen, divided among 38 foundries, having 39 smelting-furnaces.

IRON ORE IN WILTSHIRE.—Large quantities of hematite ore, containing 45 per cent. of peroxide, are being sent from Wiltshire to Newport, South Wales. This new source of supply is creating much attention in the iron districts.

In Prussian Lithunia, near the village of Prockuls, a large layer of yellow amber has been discovered.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Mr. Joseph Gilbert Martien, whose name is so well known as the inventor of the practical and useful parts of the so-called Bessemer process, has just filed his complete specification for extending his process to the removal of the sulphur and other deleterious substances which usually tend to lessen the value of cast-iron. After describing the various parts of his previous invention, which are also employed in this process, he states that when the iron to be purified contains sulphur, chlorine is used for the purpose of purifying the iron from the surphur, and the chlorine being in a gaseous state is blown into the iron, in the same manner as described in the previous patent, dated Sept. 15, 1855, and, either alone or mixed with air, through separate tuyeres, or through the same tuyeres as the air employed in the purifying process. The quantity of chlorine to be used must depend upon the quantity of sulphur in the iron, being such a quantity as will combine with and carry off the sulphur. When the iron to be purified contains sulphur and also some oxide of iron, hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen (coal gas) is used, in order to reduce the oxide to a metallic state, and to combine with and carry off the sulphur, such gas is applied in the same way as chlorine, but if the gas is mixed with air, great care must be taken not to mix the air and gas in such proportions as to form an explosive compound.

When iron contains either at the commencement or at any other part of the process oxide of iron as well as sulphur, it may be convenient first to use chlorine for the purpose of carrying off the sulphur, and afterwards to use hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen for the purpose of reducing the oxide to a metallic state. In order to assist in purifying the iron from silica and make it work more kindly, the inventor adds to the iron, as it flows from the blast furnace or immediately after, about three per cent. of oxide of manganese, either alone, or mixed with either of the materials hereinafter mentioned. The inventor prefers to blow this oxide into the fluid metal by means of air, in the same way as the air used in purifying the metal is blown into it, or the powdered oxide may be blown in through the same tuyere as or together with that air. Oxide of zinc may also be used to assist in decarbonising the liquid metal.

There is a well-known natural mineral or metallic substance called spathose ore, containing carbonates of the oxides of iron and manganese, and some other elements. In order to decarbonise or assist in decarbonising the liquid iron to be purified, he adds to it about five per cent. of the spathose ore, by preference in a powdered state, and to blow it through tuyeres into the liquid iron, in the same way as the oxide of manganese. And in order to make the iron work more kindly, he uses together with the oxide of manganese or spathose ore, or mixed with them or either of them, about two per cent. of clay which is free from silica, and dries and powders the clay and adds it to the iron, in the same way as the oxides of manganese and spathose ore. When chlorine is not used in purifying the iron, chloride of sodium may also be used, mixed or together with any of the materials above-mentioned; but he does not claim the use of chloride of sodium as any part of his invention. Instead of blowing the solid matters above mentioned into the liquid metal, they may be added to it in any other way, taking care to stir up the metal, or other sufficient means to cause them to be thoroughly mixed with it.

ALUMINUM—ITS PRODUCTION AND USES.—Prof. Wöhler, who is usually considered the first discoverer of aluminum as a metal (although, according to Prof. Forckhammer's report, it is due to Prof. Orsted, of Denmark), in experimenting upon a block of cryolite from Prof. Forckhammer, employed common clay crucibles, lined of iron crucibles, and succeeded very well, except that the aluminum frequently took up the silicium, and thus became brittle. The experiments were often unsuccessful, for, with too strong a heat, the crucibles were penetrated by the fusing mass; and if the heat was not strong enough, no reduction, or an imperfect one, took place, but the metal was obtained in very small globules, scattered in the mass. He then found that these uncertainties and inconveniences are avoided when the cryolite, finely triturated and well dried, is mixed with an equal weight of a mixture of 7 parts chloride of sodium and 9 parts chloride of potassium, previously fused together, and finely pounded; and this mass is put into the crucible in alternate layers with discs of sodium, strongly compressing the separate layers. To 50 parts of the mixture, from 8 to 10 parts of sodium are employed. The crucible must be previously well dried. It is then put into a hot-blast furnace with a good draught, surrounded with red-hot coals, and brought quickly to a full red heat. At the moment of reduction a hissing is commonly heard, and sodium escapes and burns with flame. After this has ceased, a good heat is kept up for about a quarter of an hour, to bring the mass to a sufficiently fluid state, and the crucible is then allowed to cool. On breaking it, the aluminum is usually found in a single shining regulus, generally with a reticulated crystalline surface; sometimes there are also some smaller grains, though none so small but that they can be easily got out. The cryolite can be obtained in large quantities from Greenland, the only place where it has yet been discovered, and a cargo has already been received at Copenhagen from Arksut-Fjörd, whence a cargo was brought to England in 1850 by Commerce-raad Landt, but at that period its value was much less appreciated. The cargo alluded to is destined for Paris, where M. De Lille has been making immense improvements in its reduction; he calculates that, from cryolite, he can produce aluminum at as low a price per ounce as silver; and as aluminum weighs but one-fourth as much as an equal bulk of silver, it could be used as a substitute for that metal, at one-fourth the price. From the well-known property possessed by aluminum of resisting oxidation, several attempts have been made to employ it for coating oxidisable metals, with various degrees of success. Messrs. F. S. Thomas and W. E. Tilley, of London, have recently specified an invention, which consists in depositing aluminum by electricity, similar, in many respects, to the electro-silvering process.

TIN-DRESSING MACHINE.—Mr. Rickard exhibited and explained a model of his tin-dressing machine at the Royal Institution of Cornwall. He said it might be applied not only to the dressing of tin, but of all ores which, from their being so finely disseminated through the rock, require to be reduced to a state of fine sand in order to prepare them for the market. In the dressing of those ores there is a quantity of very fine waste, which it is impossible to separate by the process called buddling; and recourse is had to stirring the ore in a large tub, which is called in Cornwall a tossing tub. It is stirred round with a shovel by one person until the water is got into a state of rotation, other parties then commence shovelling the ores into the tub, which they continue until it is full, the person continuing the stirring all the time, until from 5 to 8 cwts. of tin, or other ores are thrown into the tub; these ores are kept in suspension, so that at any time the shovel may touch the bottom of the tub. It is a very painful kind of labour. In the north of England, an apparatus called a dolly, similar to this now exhibited, is used, but having a crank handle on the top. It seems to answer very well there; and it occurred to him that an adaptation of machinery might be applied so as to work any number of tubs by machinery, and thereby to obviate the painful process of stirring by manual labour. Mr. Rickard here showed the action of his machine by the model (which also combined an apparatus for packing the tub when full) and said, there are two persons, by the present system, employed to one tub, and sometimes three; but by putting this little machinery to work, one person would be sufficient to attend to the constant working of three or four of those tubs whereby a great amount of manual labour and expense might be saved in the dressing of ore in large quantities. He did not think a tub worked in this way would be exactly efficient for the dressing of calcined ores, as the greater density of those ores required more than a mere stirring, and in that case the Cornish mode of using the shovel might be preferable; but for the stamps' ores, where great quantities are dressed, he thought this apparatus would be very efficient.

SPECULATION IN MINING—*(From a Correspondent)*.—At the Machynlleth County Court, a case of considerable interest to the mining world was heard on Tuesday. Certain parties in London, being proprietors of a mine near Glasslyn, through the purser, Mr. J. E. Square, gave notice to Capt. W. Verran, of Llanidloes, to suspend all the works, and remitted, to clear every charge to three months. Capt. Verran chose, however, to continue the works, and then instigate actions on the part of the miners for such work. The actions were brought against a proprietor, who had given notice of abandonment regularly through the purser. The Court held that this was no notice to third parties, and held that the liability to the plaintiffs remained. Mr. Square then required time to examine the accounts, which had not been furnished until the day before the hearing. It is expected some curious discoveries will result from this delay, as it stands adjourned until December. Among other matters, it is rumoured the furnishing of splendid specimens of copper ore, supposed to have been obtained from an adjoining mine, will most probably form a matter of consideration.

LIABILITY OF MINE ADVENTURERS.—At the Tavistock County Court, Mr. Richard Skinner sued Mr. Henry Vatcher to recover an account for goods supplied to the Kingsett and Bedford Mine. Mr. Skinner was in the habit of supplying the mine with goods to defendant's verbal order, but could not swear whether or not he had any other to deliver the goods to the carman. Intermediate accounts having been settled, the defendant's solicitor (Mr. Bridgman) enquired how the plaintiff accounted for that fact. Mr. Skinner supposed the captain came and tendered payment for a particular month, and, of course, he should apply the money as received for that month. The captain of the mine at the time of the delivery of the goods, the carman who delivered them, and the clerk of the mine, who were examined, having stated that Mr. Vatcher was a shareholder, and he having failed to produce the cost-book to prove that he was not a shareholder at the time, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs.

BRYN MALLY MINE (WREXHAM).—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the 13 persons who lost their lives by the inundation of this mine was resumed on Wednesday, when Mr. Dickinson, the Government inspector, and the manager of the colliery, were again present, to watch the proceedings. A plan of the Old Ford Works was first produced, and then one of the proprietors, Mr. Thomas Clayton, gave evidence, stating that up to the time when the accident occurred he had never received, directly or indirectly, any information which led him to think that the least danger existed of an influx of water into the mine. Another witness, Mr. S. Jones, mining agent of the Brymbo Company, who had resided in the district more than 50 years, said he should have thought the 14 yards' "fault," which existed in the vein of coal on the north side, sufficient to keep back the water from coming into the workings. Several other witnesses were examined, including the underground bailiff, whose duty it was to superintend the works. On Thursday, Mr. Higson, the Government Inspector, deposed that he had examined the Bryn Mally workings, and was induced to think that the water which inundated the colliery came from the old works on the Jord estate. The jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" adding that it was their opinion that these mines should be surveyed, and the driving and coal faces laid down on the working plans oftener than had hitherto been done, or than ordered by the Act of Parliament (once in six months), and thanked Mr. Higson, the Government Inspector, for the able manner in which he cross-examined the witnesses, and for the clear and lucid statement made by him with reference to his examination of the mine.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—F. A. DE FONTAINE-MOREAU, South-street, Finsbury: Voltaic battery.—R. G. BARROW, Wade-street, Poplar: Self-maintaing motive-power obtained from water, air, or any other fluid or liquid.—T. ALLAN, Adelphi: Permanent way of railways.—W. S. LOSH, Wreay Syke, Cumberland: Size, which may also be used as a waterproof varnish or coating.—J. L. MARIE, Paris: Raising, propelling, and forcing water and other fluids, and in obtaining motive-power.—W. A. GILBEE, South-street, Finsbury: Construction of smoke-consuming furnaces.—J. ARMSTRONG, Normanton: Permanent way of railways.—J. K. CHEETHAM, Rochdale: Manufacture of iron and steel.—R. HAMPSON, Rochdale: Lubricating steam-engines.—T. E. WYCHE, Camberwell: Disengaging metals from the matrix.—T. C. SALT, Birmingham: Coating, with glass or enamelling, surfaces of cast-iron.—J. T. WAY, Welbeck-street, Middlesex: Obtaining light by electricity.—J. MACALLUM, Kames Gunpowder Mills, Argyle: Preparation or refining of saltpetre.—H. HUTTON, Reading: Lubricators.—T. A. COOK, Walker Alkali Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Treating manganese ores.—W. H. MOORE, Wenlock-place, City-road: Railway signals.—W. J. CURTIS, Sebbon-street, Islington: Lighting and ventilating railway carriages.—J. JOBSON, Litchurch, Derby: Railway chairs.

UTILISATION OF WASTE HEAT FROM PUDDLING FURNACES.—Mr. George Jackson, of Bilston, has patented "a new or improved steam boiler to be heated by the waste heat of puddling or mill furnaces." The boiler is of cylindrical form, and is terminated by hemispherical or nearly hemispherical ends. The boiler is set in its casing of brickwork in a vertical position, and the hot air and the fire are made to circulate about and through the said boiler in the following manner:—The fire is conducted from a couple of puddling or mill furnaces through two flues and delivered near the bottom of the boiler. After being made to circulate about the vertical sides of the cylindrical boiler, the said fire enters a horizontal flue passing through the boiler at a point a little higher than its middle. The said fire enters the said horizontal flue at both ends, and passes up a vertical flue or chimney, which is situated in the axis of the boiler, and opens into the said horizontal flue. A damper is situated at each end of the horizontal flue, and by the said dampers the draught may be regulated. That part of the vertical chimney which is within the boiler is surrounded by an air space, that is to say, there is an annular layer of air between the chimney and the boiler, so that the said chimney is isolated, so far as its temperature is concerned, from the upper part of the boiler. The said isolating air space descends to a point below the water level of the boiler, and any danger which would otherwise attend the overheating of the chimney is advoided.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. W. E. Newton, of Chancery-lane, has patented improvements in the process of manufacturing of steel, and carbonising iron and the ores thereof in the said manufacture. The process consists in treating the ore in a comminuted state, and mixed with charcoal or other carbonaceous matter, with or without other flux, depending on the nature of the ore, in a close cementing oven, retort, or other close vessel, at a high degree of heat, and then carbonising the same, thereby separating the metallic particles of steel from the remaining impurities; after which, for making spring steel, the particles are to be reheated in a furnace, and rolled or hammered into bars; and for cast-steel, the particles of carbonised metal are to be melted in crucibles, in the usual manner of making cast from blistered steel. By a second process of deoxidising and carbonising the ores of iron, the inventor proposes to manufacture steel direct from the ore. This part of the invention is also applicable to the deoxidising and carbonising of iron ore for any purpose desired, and also to the carbonising of iron after it has been reduced from the ores for the conversion thereof into steel. The improved process consists in subjecting the ore, or the iron after it has been reduced from the ore, when mixed with carbon, to the action of heat, in the presence of cyanogen, or with substances from which cyanogen will be evolved when submitted to heat, by which process the union of carbon with the metal is accelerated and rendered more uniform.

CASTING AND ANNEALING ANCHORS, SHAFTING, &c.—Mr. S. Fisher, of Birmingham, has patented some "improvements in the manufacture of anchors, shafting for mill and engine purposes, axles, cranks, and spindles, and in the furnaces or muffles used in the said manufacture," which consist in casting them in malleable iron, and afterwards annealing them in a peculiar kind of muffle; this muffle is built of the requisite shape to suit the article to be annealed of fire bricks, moulded to a suitable form, instead of using an iron muffle, which rapidly burns through, thus economising greatly the cost, as the fire brick muffle will last for numerous annealings.

BRAKES FOR MINING MACHINERY.—Mr. C. C. Smith, of Wolverhampton, has patented some improvements in this description of brake, which consists in applying the weight, by which brakes are worked, in a gradual or progressive manner, instead of applying the same suddenly, as is commonly practised. In the ordinary colliery brake, two or four semicircular clips are made to grasp a wheel or pulley on the shaft of the machinery. The said clips are brought into action by a lever, and the said lever is worked by a screw or a weight. The use of a screw is objectionable, as it requires the person in charge of the engine to work it for several seconds or longer in the presence of danger; and the use of a weight, as ordinarily used, is objectionable, because, although it may be brought into operation by a momentary act on the part of the attendant, the sudden check given to the moving machinery may itself be the cause of accident. Mr. Smith's invention consists in applying the weight to the lever working the break in the following manner:—At the end of the long arm of the lever a vessel or cistern is hung, and over the said vessel a reservoir of water is placed or a pipe from a distant reservoir or boiler opens into the said vessel; a valve or cock opens and closes the reservoir. When the attendant at the engine sees danger, by a momentary act he opens the valve or cock and lets water into the vessel hung on the lever. The vessel, as it fills, depresses the lever with a gradually increasing force, and brings the machinery to rest without shock. Should the attendant run away, after having opened the valve, the working of the brake goes on. The taking off of the brake is effected by letting the water out of the vessel on the lever, and the return motion of the lever may be effected by a balance weight, or it may be raised by hand and supported on a support, withdrawn at the same time (and by the same act) as the opening of the reservoir valve. Although it is preferable to use water in carrying the invention into effect, yet other liquids, or even solids, such as shot or sand, may be employed, with the same or nearly the same effect.

STEAM RAILWAY BRAKE.—Mr. Jas. Murphy, of the Railways Works, Newport, Monmouthshire, has patented some improvements in railway brakes, which consist in applying steam direct from the boiler to a cylinder placed beneath each carriage, thereby applying the brake to every carriage simultaneously, and placing the power of stopping the train in the hands, or under the control, of the engine-driver who is the first to see the danger. When it is desired to stop the train, the steam is shut off from the driving cylinders of the engine, and admitted to the brake cylinders by means of a steam pipe connected with them. The pistons act upon the brake blocks, and secure the wheels proportionably to the quantity and pressure of the steam. Each carriage being acted upon, keeps its travelling position in the train, and the violent shocks, consequent upon suddenly stopping a train by other means, are prevented. The joints are so arranged as to allow for the horizontal transverse and vertical movements of the carriages; provision being made to prevent the steam escaping from the last carriage. The coupling of the pipes, to form the steam connection between the engine and carriage, is simple and effective. By the simultaneous action of the brakes attached to each carriage, a train travelling at an average speed would be retarded and stopped within the distance of 50 or 80 yards. After the stoppage has been effected, the waste steam is turned into the tender by a valve and pipe within reach of the driver.

RAILWAY BARS AND FLANCH BEARERS.—Messrs. Ransome and Biddell, of Ipswich, provisionally specified improvements in the manufacture of railway bars and flanch bearers of railway crossings. For these purposes railway bars of the sections desired are to be cast, which is not new; but in place of simply casting railway bars of uniform quality or hardness, as heretofore, the process of casting is so conducted that the surfaces on which the wheels are to run are to be cast harder than the other parts of the railway bars, and this is done either by chill casting the wearing surfaces, or else by using different qualities of cast iron and running the harder quality into the moulds to come to the wearing surfaces of the bars, and the softer or tougher metal to form the other parts of the railway bars. In making flanch bearers of the crossings of railways, their wearing or upper surfaces are chill cast, or else they are formed by running the harder metal into the moulds to come to the wearing surfaces of the bearers, and the softer or tougher metal is run into the moulds to form the other parts of the bearers.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 8, amounted to 432,493*l.* and for the corresponding period of last year to 396,636*l.*, showing an increase of 35,857*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted in the week ending as above to 184,785*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 172,912*l.*, showing an increase of 11,873*l.*

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 2294*l.*; on the Great Northern to 775*l.*; on the Great Western to 2861; on the London and North-Western to 693*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 172*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 2141*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 1622*l.*; and on the South Eastern to 1315*l.*: total 11,873*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 247,708*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1855 to 223,724*l.*; showing an increase of 23,984*l.* in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 35,857*l.* as compared with the corresponding week of 1855.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway receipts for October were 29,710*l.*, being 3701*l.* more than in October, 1855.

At the Sambre and Meuse Railway Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. P. Richards in the chair), an enquiry was made as to an item in the accounts—"Advances to coal trade, 9430*l.* 8s." Mr. Sheward (the resident director) explained the sum was voted at a general meeting of the proprietors, the object being to oppose the boatowners, who refused to co-operate with the railway company, and thus they were compelled to become coal merchants. A matter of regret also was the increased price of coke, which had risen about 30 per cent. He was glad to inform them, by the course adopted, they had not only largely increased their traffic, but made a profit on the sale of the coals. In reference to the overtures made by the Ardennes Company, it was stated that it was doubtful whether they had not forfeited their concession, but the formation of their line must be mutually advantageous to both companies.

From Portugal, we learn that the directors of the Eastern Railway have appointed Mr. Alexander Black, an English engineer of ability, to the post of inspector of locomotives—a measure which will go a long way to prevent the recurrence of those disgraceful scenes of mismanagement which occurred on the occasions of the royal visits.

Mr. W. P. Andrew (Chairman of the Scinde and Euphrates Valley Railway Company), Capt. Cole, Mr. J. Entwistle, Mr. G. K. Fairholme, Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., Mr. Arthur Hudson (superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company), Mr. J. B. Heath, F.R.S. (Consul for Sardinia), Mr. W. H. Hovel (of Australia), Sir Charles Nicholson (Chancellor of the University of Sydney), Commander Montagu O'Reilly, R.N., and Mr. W. Staniland, C.E., have been elected Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday (Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., President, in the chair), the session commenced by the reading of a paper, by Mr. D. K. Clark, Assoc. Inst. C.E., "On the Improvement of Railway Locomotive Stock," which had been read in abstract at the last meeting in May, before the recess, and had been subsequently printed and circulated amongst the members. The discussion was opened, and it was announced that it would be continued throughout the whole of the next meeting.

At the Geological Society, on Tuesday, the papers to be read, are—1. Dr. Buirst, on the Occurrence of Crystallisation in Stucco, and on other Instances of Changes in Molecular Arrangement.—2. Prof. James Nicol, on the Red Sandstone and Quartzite of the North-west of Scotland.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER MINE.—The prospects of this mine continue to brighten. About six weeks ago we gave the reports of its position—which were read at the annual meeting of shareholders—furnished by Mr. Richards, superintendent of Great Devon Consols, and occasional inspector of this mine; and Mr. Cock, the resident manager of the mine, stated that they had come upon a lode in the 34 which was worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom for copper ore; and from all appearances, they were warranted in believing a rich deposit of copper was ahead of them, which they calculated to reach in about two months. The manager now writes to the secretary, A. N. Lamb, Esq.—"Devon Kapunda, Nov. 6: SIR,—I have much pleasure to inform you that the lode in the 34 has much improved, and is producing copper ore worth 25*l.* per fm.—J. COCK." So that there is a great probability of their being close upon a rich prize. This will be cheering intelligence to the shareholders in this property.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—A very promising lode has lately been discovered a little to the south-west of Cefn Cwm Brwyno Mine, joining the Geilirheiron Mine on the east. It has been found by means of shode pits. The soil being thus congenial for silver-lead, it is anticipated that, when properly opened, success will attend the working.

WREY CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE.—This sett on Shuttaford estate, Holne, near Buckfastleigh; it is 500 fms. from east to west, and 490 fms. from north to south, and contains numerous lodes—amongst others, those of the Runnaford Coombe Tin Mine, which formerly made large returns of tin. The indications at surface are promising, and the country is killas of the most congenial character; and being within one mile of granite it is anticipated that the lodes will prove very productive. There is a stream of water available within the limits of the sett, which can be applied for stamping and crushing the ores, and such other uses as may be required for the working of the mine. An advertisement will be found in another column.

PENCORSE CONSOLS have this week shipped 80 tons of blende and 3 tons 2 qrs. of silver-lead.

The YORKSHIRE MINING COMPANY have intelligence of an improvement. The cross lode, on which they have driven a considerable distance in hard ground, where it has been pinched up, is easier, and has increased in size and quality; it gives indications of intersecting the great lake vein, the object of such persevering and continuous labour.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—Considerable attention is now directed to this mine, which immediately adjoins Par Consols, and it is confidently expected her position will soon be materially improved. There is a fine course of tin now being worked in Par Consols, which in a few fms. more will be in the West Fowey sett.

The Helvellyn Mine (Cumberland) has been in work under a private company, at first consisting of eight persons, and latterly of six only, who have laid out a considerable sum in driving levels, and have raised and sold some valuable copper ore, producing above 25*l.* per ton, many tons being lost in dressing, through the ignorance of the then manager, and the richer part being carried away by the water. This, however, will be in future prevented, and it is expected considerable returns will be made. This is a valuable property, having many lodes of copper and lead running through the extensive sett. The levels from which the ore has been raised give backs of above 200 fms. As they drive into the hill each fathom gives an extra 2 fms., thus avoiding the expense of machinery. It is proposed to drive another level at the base of the Helvellyn Mountain on the course of the lodes, which will give backs of above 300 fms.; and as the floors will be at once prepared at this spot, which is close to the high road to Keswick, Cumberland, the facility of carriage will be great, with abundance of water for dressing and all other purposes at all seasons of the year. The mine has been lately visited by gentlemen from Leeds and London, who, with their agent, spent much time in examining the lodes, and found the ore gone down in the bottom, from which they broke samples from various parts of the levels, and fully satisfied themselves as to the value of the property, if properly worked. They advised an increase of the shares, so as to form sufficient capital to work with spirit, and have, in consequence, with their friends, taken considerable interest. A meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street (Mr. Wm. Jones in the chair), when it was unanimously agreed to register under the Limited Liability Act, so highly recommended in the *Mining Journal* as a safeguard that will improve and enlarge the mining interest, which has taken its stand as a safe and sure investment, no other property conducted by public companies paying near the dividends for the amount laid out, as shown clearly by the late authentic statistics given by Messrs. Robert Hunt, Brunton, and others, in your valuable Journal, which is truly called the friend of miners and legitimate mining.—H. M.: *Nov.* 14.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION TO AND FROM ABERYSTWITH AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT PORTMADOC; AND ABERYSTWITH AND BRISTOL.

The CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, intend DISPATCHING, with goods and passengers, their new powerful SCREW STEAMER "PLYNLYMON," 230 tons burthen, 45-horse power, Captain Wm. Wraight, Master, or some other suitable vessel, as under:—

Saturday ...	Nov. 8	Leave Liverpool ...	for	Portmadoc and Aberystwith at	6 0 p.m.
Monday ...	„ 10	„	Portmadoc	„ Aberystwith ...	„ 6 0 „
Wednesday	„ 12	„	Aberystwith	„ Bristol ...	„ 6 0 a.m.
Friday	„ 14	„	Bristol	„ Aberystwith	„ 6 0 „
Sunday ...	„ 16	„	Aberystwith	„ Liverpool ...	„ 8 0 „
Tuesday ...	„ 18	„	Liverpool ...	„ Aberystwith and Portmadoc	„ 2 0 „
Thursday ...	„ 20	„	Abery-twith	„ Portmadoc ...	12 0 p.m.
Friday	„ 21	„	Portmadoc..	„ Liverpool ...	„ 4 0 a.m.
Monday ...	„ 24	„	Liverpool ...	„ Portmadoc and Aberystwith	„ 8 0 „
Wednesday	„ 26	„	Portmadoc ...	„ Aberystwith ...	„ 8 0 „
Thursday.	„ 27	„	Aberystwith	„ Bristol ...	„ 6 0 p.m.
Saturday.	„ 29	„	Bristol	„ Aberystwith ...	„ 6 0 a.m.

FARES—Saloon, 15s.; second cabin, 10s.; deck, 6s. Return tickets, available by the next voyage, are issued at one fare and a half. Horses, 20s.; cattle, 15s.; sheep, 2s.; pigs, 2s. 6d.; gigs, 15s.; phætons, 21s.; carriages, 30s.

N.B.—Passengers are requested to take charge of their own luggage, as the company will not be responsible in any way for its safety. Horses, cattle, and vehicles of all kinds are shipped on deck at the owner's risk.

Disputed weight or measurement, damage, &c., cannot be allowed, unless noted at the company's offices before the removal of goods, and unless claims (in writing), be sent to the company on the day of delivery; and in no case will the company hold themselves liable for deficiency of weight, unless the goods be actually weighed previous to going on board the vessel, and a certificate of the same be obtained from the captain.

All goods are at the risk of the owner, or consignee, from the time of being landed from the vessel.

The company will not undertake to carry the goods by a particular vessel, or on a particular day. The person, or carrier, bringing or forwarding the goods for shipment will be considered as the agent of the shipper, owner, or consignee thereof.

The company will not receive any goods or empties without a shipping note. The carriage of all empties must be pre-paid.

The freight of all goods must be paid on delivery, except those consigned to parties having ledger accounts with the company.

For further particulars, apply to the secretary, at the company's head offices, Parthenon Chambers, No. 14, Regent-street, London; or to the agents, E. T. TURNER, 12, Quay-street, Bristol; BENNETT WILLIAMS, Harbour Office, Portmadoc; DAVID REES, Llanelly; GEORGE GREEN, Cambrian Foundry, Aberystwith; and McCLUNE and TAMPLIN, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool. 70

WANTED.—TO MINE COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER (25 years of age) is in WANT of a SITUATION as MANAGER, UNDER AGENT, or CHIEF CLERK of any MINE or MINERAL PROPERTY. He would prefer going abroad. The highest references given as to character, ability, &c., on application. Salary not so much an object as an immediate engagement.—Address, "Excelsior," Llanidloes, North Wales. 71

WANTED, a TRAVELLER, to SELL PIG-IRON ON COMMISSION in LONDON and its neighbourhood.—Apply, with full particulars as to acquaintance with the trade, and ability to make sales, to "R. T.," care of Mr. Low, stationer, 31, Abchurch-lane. 72

WANTED, by an ACTIVE and EXPERIENCED MINE AGENT, a SITUATION as MANAGER of a COPPER or LEAD MINE, in any part of the United Kingdom.—Address, "F. N.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street. 73

WANTED, a GOOD SECOND-HAND PUMPING STEAM-ENGINE, from 35 to 40-in. cylinder, with boilers and first piece of rod complete.—Any person having such to dispose of will please send particulars, stating age, situation, and price, to the Secretary of the Ballymoneen Mining Company, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Oct. 30, 1856. 74

TO BE SOLD, about 60 tons of 20 in. NEW PUMPS, with plunger, &c., complete, lying at Llandudno, North Wales.—Apply to Mr. J. B. WILSON, Haydock Wire Rope Works, Warrington. 75

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The shareholders are reminded that the LAST DAY for making the PAYMENT of £1 per share on the shares of this company is the 28th of this month.
15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Nov. 13, 1856. HYDE CLARKE, Sec. 76

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per SHARE has this day been made upon the new shares in the above company (making the shares fully paid up), and that the same must be PAID at the offices of the company, as under, on or before SATURDAY, 15th November next.
By order of the board, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.
57, Old Broad-street, Oct. 15, 1856. 77
N.B. The share certificates must be produced, to have the call endorsed thereon.

MINING INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to OFFER THEIR SERVICES in the TRANSACTION of BANKING, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, MINING (both English and foreign), and OTHER SECURITIES.

Dividend Mines are the best and safest investment, a careful selection of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Many of a progressive character demand especial attention, and hold out a promise of enhancing in value, and of becoming a permanent and safe investment.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. are in a position to BUY and SELL Alfred Consols, Botallack, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Hingston, North Basset, Rosewarne, South Wheal Frances, South Caradon, Wheal Arthur, Buller, Basset, and West Basset. 78

The following are worth immediate attention, and likely to rise considerably:—viz., Boiling Well, £7; Calstock Consols, £2½; Clijah and Wentworth, £8; Collacombe, £42½; Craddock Moor, £42½; Devon Wh. Buller, 15s.; Exmouth Consols, 15s.; Gawton, 22s. 6d.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, £35; Great Hewas, 12s.; Great Wheal Alfred, £9¼; Lady Bertha, 18s.; North Wheal Robert, £25; Tavy Consols, 5s.; South Bog, £10; Sortridge Consols, £2½; West Caradon, £120; Wh. Edward, £2¾; Margery, £35; Trefusis, £9.

Instructions promptly attended to. Office hours from Ten till Five.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BUILDERS, &c.—The CORPORATION OF SANDWICH are about to ERECT a NEW SWING BRIDGE over the River Stour at Sandwich, Kent, in place of an old bridge; COMPETENT PERSONS willing to undertake the work are, therefore, invited to FURNISH PLANS, ESTIMATES, &c., for such BRIDGE, either of IRON or WOOD, the estimate to cover the total cost of fixing the new bridge complete for traffic.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to act upon, or pay any remuneration for any of such plans, estimates, &c., which are to be sent in to the Town Clerk, marked "Tender for Bridge," on or before the 15th day of December next.—Further information, if required, may be obtained of the Town Clerk. 79

TO CAPITALISTS.—The INVENTOR of a NEW MOTIVE POWER OFFERS his PATENT RIGHT in proportions of sixteenths, on terms which cannot fail to make immense returns. The invention is one certain to become generally adopted, is applicable to all stationary purposes, and when carried into operation will effect a saving in coals of no less than £600,000 per annum in the two counties of Devon and Cornwall alone.—For particulars, apply to Mr. DIXONS, civil engineer and patent agent, Moorgate-street, City. 80

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices, 47, Old Broad-street, London, on Thursday, the 27th day of November inst., at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.
47, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 12, 1856. 81

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of this company has been made, payable on Saturday, the 29th day of November inst., at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.
47, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 12, 1856. 82

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the THIRTY DAYS' GRACE for the PAYMENT of the CALL, due on the 3d November, EXPIRES on the 3d December next; and that all shares upon which the call is not then paid will be absolutely forfeited.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Nov. 12, 1856. 83

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS of this association will be HELD at the offices of the association, Winchester house, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to receive the report of the directors. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely.

JOEL HITCHENS, Sec.
Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 31, 1856. 84
N.B. The auditors' statement may be seen at the office three days before the meeting.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—The SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the office, 62, Moorgate-street, on Thursday, the 27th day of November inst., at One o'clock precisely; and such meeting will also be SPECIAL, for determining as to the registration of the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.

By order of the Board, H. H. ROOD, Sec.
62, Moorgate-street, Nov. 11, 1856. 85

FORT BOWEN NEW COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Provisional Committee beg to announce that upwards of 65,000 Scrip of the Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have been sent in to be exchanged for shares in this company, and that the new company will be registered forthwith.

In consequence of a resolution passed by the shareholders of the old company this day, the time for bringing in the scrip in exchange for shares in the new company is extended to the 14th November inst. Foreign shareholders will be allowed further reasonable time, according to distance, not exceeding two months from this date, upon making out a case satisfactory to the board. Every application must be accompanied with a deposit of 2s. 6d. per new share.

By order of the Provisional Committee, W. L. WEBB, Sec.
11, New Broad-street, Nov. 1, 1856.

N.B. The New Company are ready to receive tenders for a small screw steamboat, and also applications for the office of surgeon at the mines. All tenders and applications to be sent to the office of the company on or before the 15th November inst. 86

MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders and bondholders in the Mount Carbon Mining Company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 26th day of November inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the offices of the company, Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, London, for the following purposes:—namely,

To rescind the bye-law numbered 25 in the books of the company, restricting the mode of borrowing money, and to substitute in lieu thereof such other bye-law or bye-laws as may be approved of by such meeting. And also to confirm the issue of debenture bonds to the extent of £15,000, at 7½ per cent. per annum, created in pursuance of a resolution of the company at a Special General Meeting, held on the 20th July, 1855; and also the mortgage of the entire land and property of the company in Virginia, executed in pursuance of such resolution, to secure the due payment of the said bonds and interest. And to authorise and empower the directors to issue the unsold or unappropriated bonds and shares of the company, or such of them as they may think fit, unto any person or persons who may be willing to make advances for the purpose of paying off the existing debts and liabilities of the company, upon such terms, in all respects, whether by way of bonus or otherwise, as may be approved of by such meeting. And also to confirm, or otherwise, any offer or offers which have been, or may be, made in reference to any advances to the company. And also to empower the bondholders, at the expense and on behalf of the company, to send out any qualified agent to examine and settle the present debts and claims against the company in America. And further, to authorise the directors, in conjunction with a committee of bondholders (to be appointed by such meeting), to take all necessary steps for the re-organisation of the company, on such terms as they may think fit, and to appoint any new directors, or other officers, for that purpose; and also to appoint a solicitor to the company. And also to pass such resolutions, in reference to the several matters aforesaid, as may then be deemed advisable.

By order, ALFRED JEFFREE, Sec.
Dated Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, London, this 11th day of November, 1856. 87

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the company's offices, 221, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, on the 8th December, 1856. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely. The following gentlemen—viz., James Hume, Esq.; Evans William Morris, Esq.; and William P. Haymen, Esq.—will, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, retire from the direction; but James Hume, Esq., and William P. Haymen, Esq., being eligible, have signified their intention of offering themselves for re-election. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 4th to the 12th December inclusive. By order of the Court of Directors,

HENRY HAYMEN, Sec.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 10, 1856. 88

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the 31st October having been adjourned to Friday, 28th November inst.,—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the London Tavern, on Friday, the 28th day of November inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee of Management.
11, New Broad-street, London, Nov. 3, 1856. W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Purser.
N.B. Copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 31st October will be forwarded to the shareholders on application. 89

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that this company was COMPLETELY REGISTERED, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, on the 27th day of October last, and that the company, from and after that date, became an Incorporated Company, with Limited Liability. By order of the Directors,

24, Gresham-street, London, Nov. 8, 1856. C. GRAINGER, Sec. 90

WREY CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

To be conducted on the "Cost-book Principle," and divided into 2048 parts or shares (no free shares); a deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on allotment, towards defraying the expenses incurred in procuring the sett, &c.; a call of 2s. 6d. per share to be paid in one month after, and another call of 2s. 6d. per share to be paid in three months after allotment, which amount will be entirely appropriated for the purpose of prosecuting the mine.

This mining sett is situated on Shuttaford estate, in the parish of Holne, about two and a half miles from Buckfastleigh, in the county of Devon; and held under a letter of license from Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., with conditions for a lease of 21 years, at 1-16th dues.

The extent of the sett is 500 fms. from east to west, and about 490 fms. from north to south; it is centrally situated in a mineralised district, and contains numerous lodes; among others, those of the Runnaford Coombe Tin Mine, which formerly made large returns of tin; being also in the immediate vicinity of the "Queen" and "King" of Dart; and the Wheal Emma Copper Mines (now returning large quantities of rich copper ore); those lodes are expected to be found passing through the sett; from the promising indications at surface, together with the stratum being a killas country, of the most congenial description, and being within one mile of granite, there can be no doubt that the lodes traversing this sett will prove very productive, in yielding important quantities of tin and copper ores.

There is a stream of water available within the limits of the sett, which can be applied for the purposes of stamping and crushing ores, and such other uses as may be required for the working of the mine.

The sett has been inspected by competent persons, who have pronounced it to be a valuable property, and considered it worthy of being fully developed.

This mine is to be conducted strictly on the Cost-book Principle; regular meetings will be held on the mine, or such other place, or places, as may appear more convenient to a majority of shareholders; and no liabilities will be incurred but such as are determined on at the meetings.

A large portion of the shares are already engaged, and as soon as the whole of the shares are allotted, a meeting of the adventurers will be convened, for the purpose of making such arrangements as may then be considered necessary for prosecuting the mine.

Application for shares can be made to Mr. WM. WILLIAMS, mining agent, Buckfastleigh, sole promoter, who has incurred a considerable outlay in obtaining the sett, &c.; to Mr. HENRY STENTIFORD, Ashburton, who will, if required, show the property, or sett, to any parties disposed to examine it; to Mr. WM. WILLIAMS, Tavistock; or to the purser, from whom prospectuses, and all particulars as to the holding of the mine, &c., may be obtained.

Not less than 10 shares will be issued to any individual until the whole of the shares, as above, are allotted. Purser and Sec., *pro tem.*,

Totnes, Nov. 3, 1856. MR. A. HILL, Mining Office, Totnes, Devon.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

SIR,—I request you to allot me parts, or shares, in the Wrey Consols Mine, which number I hereby agree to accept, and to pay the deposit of 5s. per share, herewith enclosed; also the calls on same, in accordance with the prospectus.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,.....

To Mr. A. Hill, Mining Office, Totnes, Devon. 91

In the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

POPPLEWELL v. WRIGHT.

IN RE GREAT BEAM MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 18th day of September last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Friday, the 21st day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING TEN (902d) PARTS, or SHARES, of the above-named Defendant, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said shares as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. H. S. STOKES, solicitor, Truro; or to Mr. BISMOP, plaintiff's solicitor, Fowey.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 12, 1856. 92

UNRESERVED SALE OF THE PERRAN AND GREAT WHEAL LEISURE UNION MINES, IN CORNWALL.

This valuable property not having been sold on the 23d day of September last,

MESSRS. DAWSON AND KNIGHT are instructed to OFFER, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, at Garraway's, on Monday next, the 17th November, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the WHOLE of this valuable MINING PROPERTY, together with the entire PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS thereon, all in capital working order.

May be viewed any day previous to the sale, on application to Capt. JOHN TONKIN, of Pool, near Camborne, and Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, of Dolcoath, the agents of the mines; and conditions of sale may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company, 33, Broad-street-buildings, London; and of the auctioneers, 47, Mortimer-street, London, and Chelmsford, Essex. 93

THE SHROPSHIRE WORKS, WELLINGTON, SALOP.

TO RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE of exceedingly VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called the SHROPSHIRE WORKS, comprising CONTRACTORS' and RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILDERS' PREMISES and MACHINERY.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he has been instructed by the assignees of John Dickson and Co., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bull's Head Inn, Wellington, Salop, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1856, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in TWO, or such other LOT or LOTS as may be agreed upon, and subject to conditions.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of FREEHOLD LAND, containing 3 A. 1 R. 19 P., or thereabouts, together with all those very desirable, extensive, and recently-erected premises, called the SHROPSHIRE WORKS, situate at Wellington, Salop, adjoining to the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways, to both of which they are connected by permanent rails, comprising all those well-arranged, lofty, and spacious railway-carriage building shops, of two stories high; saw mills, pattern rooms, drying stove, blacksmiths', mechanics', and other workshops; forge, girder making shed, engine shed, and foundry engine; with boiler-house, store-rooms, and carpenters' shops; well arranged suites of offices, with convenient fittings and appointments; extensive timberyard, &c.; also, the permanent way, or railway, extending throughout the works, and being immediately contiguous and running into the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways, and thus communicating with all parts of the United Kingdom. The permanent way comprises 950 yards of malleable iron rails, with points, crossings, and all necessary connections; also, in this lot, an excellent high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, of 22 horse-power; capital Cornish boiler (by Galloway), together with all the powerful and exceedingly well-fitted shafting, mill gearing, steam and water-pipes, gas-fittings, meters, &c.; the whole of which, as having been recently erected, are in the best working condition, and the fires are well adapted for carrying on a large and profitable trade.

LOT 2.—All that VALUABLE piece or parcel of FREEHOLD LAND adjoining the last lot, as now staked out, formerly known as LORD'S MEADOW, part of which is now used as a timber and brickyard, the remainder an excellent piece of turf, and well adapted for building lots, the whole containing 4 A. 0 R. 26 P., or thereabouts, together with a right of road to the same, leading out of the main road from Wellington to, or towards, Hay Gate; also now, or late, in the occupation of the said J. Dickson and Co.

N.B. These works are eligibly situated, and adapted for the business for which they are at present arranged, or for any general engineering, foundry, iron, or other works, where coal and iron are in request, as both may be obtained in the immediate locality, the works being situated in the centre of the mineral district, in Shropshire.

The purchaser of lot 1 will have the option of taking the whole of the valuable fixed machinery at a valuation, and which machinery comprises leviathan stage and travelling crane; brick ovens; Clayton's patent brick-making machine, completely fitted; Burnetising cylinder and machinery, lathes, punching, shearing, boring, screwing, drilling, planing-machines, &c.

Lithographic plans, detailed inventories, and particulars, together with any further information, may be had on application to the auctioneer, at his chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; HENRY FISHER, Esq., solicitor, Newport, Salop; R. D. NEWILL, Esq., solicitor, Wellington, Salop; and to view the premises, to Mr. BARBER, auctioneer and surveyor, Wellington, Salop. 94

SECOND-HAND LEVIATHAN PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE, will punch 1 in. holes through 1½ in. plates; weighs 13 tons.—WHEATLEY KIRK, engineer, tool maker, &c., Manchester. 95

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MR. ROBERT EVANS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1856, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then and there produced, all that FREEHOLD MESSUAGE, FARM, and LANDS, called KILELY, situate in the parish of Lantrissant, Glamorganshire, comprising a good FARM-HOUSE, convenient OUT-HOUSES, and 106 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent LAND, all pasture (except about 1¼ acre), and in a ring fence; together with all the COAL, BLACKBAND, and FIRE-CLAY, and OTHER MINERALS under the same, including the well-known No. 2 or Four Feet Vein, and the No. 3 or Three Feet Vein (the latter of which is now worked at the Dinas Colliery), which underlie the whole of the estate, except a small portion thereof, where the No. 3 Vein has been worked to a small extent for country sale. Both of these veins are workable by level, at a small outlay, and are distant about a mile from Messrs. Insole's colliery, at Cymmar, in the Rhondda Valley (where a branch railway communicates with the Taff Vale Railway), and from the Dinas Colliery about a mile, from Pontypridd and Lantrissant about four miles, about five miles from the South Wales Railway Station at Pontelown (through which place a branch railway has been surveyed, through the Ely Valley up to this property), and from Cardiff about sixteen miles.

A small part of the farm is occupied by one of the proprietors, and the remainder is in the occupation of Mr. Thos. Bevan, as tenant, from year to year.

For particulars, apply to Mr. C. H. RICHES, Wharf, Cardiff; Mr. HOPKIN HOPKINS, Ty Newydd, Langeinor, Bridgend; Messrs. LLEWELLYN and RANDALL, solicitors, Neath; or the auctioneer, Bridgend; and to view the property, apply to Mr. HOPKINS, on the farm. 96

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM FOR SALE.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Great Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 6th December, 1856, at One for Two o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given):—

LOT 1. All that valuable COLLIERY called SACRISTON COLLIERY, held under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, having facilities for the shipment of coals at the Pontop Drops, South Shields, and the Monkwearmouth and Sunderland Docks. The royalty consists of 330 acres. The pits are sunk to the Five Quarter and Main Coal seams, of which there are unwrought about 170 acres. The Low Main and Hutton seams are not yet sunk, but may be won with a very moderate outlay.

LOT 2. All that FREEHOLD PIECE OF GROUND, containing 1A. 2R. 16P., or thereabouts, on which 72 cottages, overman's house, office, and public-house, have been erected, situate at East Edmondsley, near the above colliery, and being within an easy travelling distance for workmen of several adjoining collieries. This lot is let on lease for 21 years, and produces an aggregate annual rental of £315.

Further particulars may be obtained of MR. WILLIAM H. BELL, colliery viewer, Sacriston Colliery; and of the auctioneer, Blackett-street, or of MR. JOHN RIDLEY, solicitor, 63, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 6, 1856. 97

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.

The whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT, ORES, HALVANS, SLIMES, and PROPERTY, in, upon, and belonging to, the GREAT POLGOOTH MINE, in the parishes of St. Austell, St. Mewan, and St. Ewe, in the county of Cornwall; consisting of TWO powerful PUMPING STEAM-ENGINES; 3 steam whim-engines; 2 rotary stamping-engines, one of which carries 120 heads; about 300 tons of pump-works, with all the necessary shaftwork and connections, complete; 5 balance-bobs and gear, complete; several miles of rail and tram-iron; about 20 tons of chain, kibbles, &c.; a number of water-stamps; 2 weighing machines, crusher, calcining ovens, Hancock's patent tin-dressing machine, extensive dressing-floors, complete; a large quantity of iron, timber, and general materials, such as is usually found in an extensive working mine; together with the halvans and slimes, which are of a considerable value; and the deeds of the said mine, of which about ten years are unexpired.

This property has been partially worked, and large returns of tin have been made. The greatest depth is only 126 fms., and in several parts of the mine, where the richest lodes were originally found, the present depth varies from 40 to 70 fms. only. The machinery and plant will be found of a first-class character, and the whole laid out for an economy in working, which can nowhere be exceeded. The dues are 1-24th, and there is extensive water-power.

A comparatively small sum, in addition to the purchase, would be required to reach the tin ground in the two bottom levels, and to arrive at other important objects yet unexplored, towards which large sums have been expended.

Several of the present shareholders would join in prosecuting the mine; and the present offers an opportunity for investment where the advantages arising from a large expended capital may be realised. As to the prospects of the mine, it may be sufficient to observe that, whilst the proceeds have realised approaching £1,00 ,000 sterling, the western part, which was originally the richest, has not been sunk 1 foot for the last hundred years.

Tenders will be received by Mr. W. C. FOULKES, 58, Old Broad-street, London, on or before the 30th November next, of whom further particulars may be known; and for inspection, and all local information, application may be made to Mr. W. BROWNE, St. Austell, Cornwall. 98

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VEBRAN, Llanidloes, N. W. 99

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.

A nearly new DRAWING MACHINE, complete.

A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets, two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.

45 fms. 20 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete.

St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856. J. J. GUMMOE. 100

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—VALUABLE COAL FIELDS and OTHER PROPERTY, the Forest of Dean, and at Lydney and Newland, in the county of Gloucester, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of November next, in the following lots:

LOT 1.—A FREEHOLD COTTAGE and STABLE, with about 3 acres of garden and orchard ground, situate at Whitecroft, in the parish of Newland, near to the Severn and Wye Railway, and to the coal and ironworks at Park End, now in the occupation of Mr. William Craddock.

LOT 2.—A valuable FREEHOLD FARM, known as Milkwall Farm, containing 31 A. 3 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, of excellent arable and meadow land, situate near to market town of Coleford, and in the township of West Dean, and parish of Newland, with farm house and convenient outbuildings, together with six cottages, with gardens and other conveniences, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Blanch and others.

LOT 3.—The valuable LEASE (of which 19½ years are unexpired at Michaelmas, 1856) of the NORCHARD and KIDNALLS COLLIERIES, now in full work, situate on the Severn and Wye Railway, and only two miles from the Port of Lydney, raising large quantities of the Kidnalls and Norchard coals, celebrated for domestic purposes, steam-engines, and gas works. These collieries are principally worked by levels in the several veins—Kidnalls (or Yorkley), Whittington, Norchard (or Coleford High Delf), and the Trenchard; about 300 acres of the three lower veins are unopened. The collieries have a free shipping wharf at Lydney Basin, and are charged only one-sixth part of the highest rate of tonnage chargeable by the Severn and Wye Railway Company on the Forest coal. The plant and stock are to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

LOT 4.—A FREEHOLD MANSION HOUSE, with lawn and large garden, known as Althrope House, situate at Lydney, in the county of Gloucester, now in the occupation of Mr. David Davies. Lydney is distant by railway from Gloucester about 12 miles, from Chepstow about 8 miles, and is within an easy distance of the Forest of Dean.

LOT 5.—ALL those several FREESTONE QUARRIES, situate in the Forest of Dean, as awarded and set out by the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners:—viz., Nos. 35, 63, and 133, in Dark Hill Valley; No. 126, near to Park End Toll-bar; and No. 138, in Howler's Slade Valley; subject to the terms of the said award, and the Clauses contained in the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 43.

LOT 6.—A valuable property situate in the Forest of Dean, and known as the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY, including Arthur's Folly, or Speedwell, and Bream's Eaves Level Gales, and comprising an unopened tract of 216 acres, or thereabouts, containing the Yorkley, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown gale rent of £80 per annum is paid up to Midsummer last.

LOT 7.—A valuable property, also situate in the Forest of Dean, known as the UNION COLLIERY, comprising an unopened tract of 340 acres, or thereabouts. This colliery adjoins the north side of the Rising Sun Colliery, and contains the Yorkley, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown gale rent of £120 per annum is paid up to Midsummer, 1856.

The Great Western, and Severn and Wye Railways, and convenient tramroads run near to the properties, and there are other facilities, which render them deserving the attention of capitalists, public companies, coal merchants, and others, and give an opportunity for profitable investment rarely occurring.

Full particulars of these properties are preparing, and will shortly be published with the time and place of sale; in the meantime, further information may be had of Messrs. GRAHAM, solicitors, Abingdon, Berks; Messrs. GRAHAM and LYDE, solicitors, Mitre-court Chambers, Temple, London; JAMES WINTLE, Esq., solicitor, Newnham, Gloucestershire; JOSEPH AUSTIN, Esq., solicitor, Oxford; and Mr. JOHN RIDERSON, the manager, Lydney. 101

TO BE SOLD, the TINGLES' LEVEL IRON and OCHRE MINE, FOREST OF DEAN. This valuable mine is situated near Cinderford, and is bounded by the Dowlais Company's extensive mines on the north, and by Messrs. Crawshay's on the south, by which, and a water level on the deep of the strata, it is completely drained. A pit has been sunk 30 yards on the vein, and the iron ore has been proved to be 5 ft. in thickness, and of very superior quality. The yellow ochre is at 20 yards depth, 2 ft. in thickness, and of excellent quality. The mine also contains a vein of valuable fire-clay, 2 ft. in thickness. Tingles' Level Iron Mine is within 150 yards of a tramway which communicates directly with the Bullo Pill (broad gauge) Railway, the South Wales, and other railways.—Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, Glamorganshire. 102

TO MINING ADVENTURERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a MINING SETT in the LISKEARD DISTRICT. Six promising lodes for silver-lead have been laid open—two have been sunk upon to the depth of 16 fms., containing stones of lead, the grassan giving 8 ozs. 13 dwts. of fine silver per ton. Engine, boiler, pump, &c., all in working condition. The sett contains about 140 acres. The reports of several of the most experienced mining agents show that it is worthy of a spirited trial; and as all the necessary buildings have been erected, it affords a very favourable opportunity for the formation of a company who will carry the works on with spirit.

For further particulars, apply to D. DUTHOIT, 2, Capel-court, London. 103

OLD BUTTERKNOWLE AND COPLEY COLLIERIES IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (by order of the trustees of the Rev. William Luke Prattman, deceased), those VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE CURRENT-GOING COLLIERIES, well known and established in the several coal markets as "Prattman's Old Butterknowle and Copley Collieries," extending over a royalty of about 3000 acres, in the townships of LYNESACK and SOFTLEY, and HAMSTERLEY, in the County of Durham, and comprising FOUR SEAMS of COAL, as shown at the engine-pit—viz., 1. The 4-feet seam, at 3 fathoms from the surface, producing a manufacturing coal; 2. The yard seam at 31 fathoms, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, producing a superior house coal; 3. The five-quarter seam at 50 fathoms, producing a coal excellently adapted for steam-boats, coke, and manufacturing purposes; and 4. The main seam at 64 fathoms, 6 ft. thick, producing the best household coals, and also coke of the finest quality.

Also, THIRTY-TWO 11-feet COKE OVENS, at the Haggerleazes Lead Yard, and THREE 10-feet COKE OVENS, at Copley High Pit, all lately erected, and in full operation.

The colliery is won by an excellent shaft to the main coal, and is at present carried on for land and depôt sale only, for which three pits are open, and in work, with TWO WINDING ENGINES of 16 and 10-horse power respectively.

The stock consists of a large quantity of iron tram plates, railway plates, rolling tube, two drawing engines, screws, blacksmiths' tools, and office, and other materials necessary for a colliery on an extensive scale.

The Haggerleazes Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway terminates at these collieries, by which, as well as the line to Shildon Tunnel, and thence by the Stockton and Darlington and other railways, coals may be sent for shipment to Middlesbro' and Hartlepool, and for land sale at the depôts at Auckland, Darlington, Yarm, Stockton, Middlesbro', and northward, to Berwick-on-Tweed; and at Richmond, Bedale, York, and other places having railway communication, as far as London, to which coals are now sent in considerable quantities.

Some portions of the Four-feet, Yard, and Five-quarter Seams are sub-let to respectable parties, on advantageous terms.

The above royalty is held under a renewable lease from the Bishop of Durham for 21 years, from the 10th day of March, 1849, at the yearly rent of 14*l.*; and from its magnitude, as well as the progressive exhaustion of neighbouring coal fields, and increasing railway facilities, affords a most favourable opportunity for investment in one of the most celebrated collieries in the county of Durham.

A plan of the royalty may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the offices of Messrs. W. and W. WATSON, solicitors, Barnard Castle; and also on application at the Colliery Office, Copley; to Mr. THOMAS E. FORSTER, colliery agent, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. THOMAS MARR, underviewer, Copley, who will show the premises.—Mr. THOMAS E. FORSTER is authorised to treat for the sale.

Barnard Castle, October, 1856. 104

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO CAPITALISTS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, AND PERSONS FORMING COMPANIES WITH LIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.

COLLIERY FOR SALE, containing about 140 acres of unwrought coals, contiguous to railways, communicating with Hereford, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the Metropolis.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that superior GALE or COAL FIELD, known as the EAST SLADE and NEWHAM BOTTOM COLLIERY, situate in the township of West Dean, near Ruardean, minutely described in the Award of the Forest of Dean Commissioners under the title of the East Slade Colliery.

The extent of the mineral field galed to this colliery is shown on the Map of the Forest of Dean, at the Gaveller's Office, Coleford. The part unworked is believed to comprise an area of about 140 acres. The gale extends to the Hill Delf Vein, which vein varies in thickness from 5 ft. to 6 ft., and yields about 1¼ ton of superior coal in every square yard. Four pits, or shafts, are sunk to the coal. There is some machinery, which will be sold with the colliery.

The former owners, after spending many thousand pounds in pits, or shafts, buildings, machinery, &c., discontinued these works from lack of means to carry them on. The shafts and buildings, however, were judiciously placed, and can be made available to the exhaustion of the coal field.

The well-known increasing demand for Forest coal, with the diminished supply, and the proximity of the East Slade Colliery to the Gloucester and Hereford and South Wales Railways, renders it of great and increasing value. A legitimate opportunity is afforded for the establishment of a company, with limited responsibility, to purchase and work this colliery. It is subject, under the grant thereof, to a rent to the Crown of £20 a year, or 2d. per ton for all coal raised, if exceeding £20 a year.

The map of the colliery, and the original gale thereof, from the officers of the Crown, to a free miner in fee, also register of the transfer from such miner to a purchaser in fee, can be seen at the Gaveller's Office, Coleford.

Further particulars may be known on application to W. H. MCCREIGHT, 3, South-square, Gray's Inn, London; or to Messrs. BUDD and Co., solicitors, Clarence-street, Cheltenham. 105

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE.—FOR SALE, on TRELUSBACK MINE, in the parish of Stithians, two miles from Redruth, a 31 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, with boilers of 9 tons, balance-bob, and first piece of rod. This engine was constructed by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, and is one of the most complete of its kind, combining those qualities for which the engines of Messrs. Harvey and Co. are remarkable,—viz., strength, simplicity, a high degree of finish, and mathematical correctness of principle. The engine is quite as good as new, and may be viewed on application to the agent on the mine; and particulars as to price, mode of payment, &c., may be obtained from the purser of the mine, WM. C. VIVIAN, Camborne, Cornwall. 106

CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, a valuable ROYALTY of IRONSTONE, situate in the Cleveland Hills, near the Middlesborough and Guisborough Railway, comprising about 300 acres, and in close proximity to the Cleveland Mines, now in operation. Extensive borings have just been completed by R. B. Hall, Esq., Guisborough, Yorkshire, who will show the same. The seam is a portion of the celebrated Cleveland band, and runs through the entire estate.—For full particulars, apply to C. CRUMMOCK, Esq., York; B. HAWKER, Esq., 9, Seymour-place, Euston-square; or Messrs. MASON and STURT, solicitors, 7, Gresham-street, London. 107

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton. 108

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS FOR STORES, for half-year ending 30th June, 1857.—The directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, &c., viz.:—

No. of contract.	Class.	No. of contract.	Class.
1.	Bags, baskets, ropes, canvas, &c.	21.	Hardware.
3.	Brooms—birch and heath.	24.	Lamp-cottons, wax, wick, &c.
4.	Brushes.	25.	Lamps, &c.
5.	Carriage furnishings.	26.	Leather.
10.	Coach trimmings.	27.	Locks.
11.	Coal—best Scotch, hard and soft.	28.	Spikes and Nails.
11.	Coal—smithy.	31.	Screws.
12.	Colours, &c.	33.	Sponge.
13.	Copper, &c.	34.	Spring balances.
15.	Crucibles.	37.	Timber.
16.	Drysalteries, &c.	38.	Tinwork.
18.	Gas-fittings.	43.	Signal wire.
19.	Glass—plate.	44.	Sand.
20.	Glass—various.	45.	Bricks, clay, and lime.

Specifications and forms of tender for each contract are printed separately, and may be had, on and after Monday, 17th current, on application (in writing) to Mr. W. LESTER, Caledonian Railway, St. Rollox, Glasgow.

Parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender.

Patterns may be inspected on and after Monday, 24th current, from ten till four o'clock, at the company's stores, St. Rollox, Glasgow; and any further information may be had on application to Mr. LESTER.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Stores," to be lodged with the secretary, 55, Renfield-street, Glasgow, on or before Tuesday, 2d December.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. 119

By order, C. JOHNSTONE, General Manager.

Caledonian Railway Company's Offices, Glasgow, 10th Nov., 1856.

AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

FOR SALE, TWO NEW IRON SCREW COLLIERS, lately completed, and ready for delivery. Dimensions, 162 ft. by 26 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 9 in.; gross tonnage 466, register 365 tons; carries 600 tons dead weight, and 50 tons fuel, at 13 ft. 6 in. draught of water; capacity for 27,000 cubic feet of cargo, exclusive of ballast tanks. Engines by Messrs. Stephenson and Co., 70-horse power nominal.

A NEW IRON PADDLE STEAMER, nearly completed. Dimensions, 93 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft.; 40-horse power nominal, 160-horse power effective; capacity of coal bunkers, 30 tons; with donkey engine, and winches for cargo.

Also, an IRON TUG BOAT, 65-horse power; and TWO WOODEN TUG BOATS, of 40 and 45-horse power; classed at Lloyd's.—J. M. SMITH, No. 45, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 110

TO BOILER MAKERS AND OTHERS WITH CONVENIENCE TO BUILD IRON SHIPS.—TENDERS are required for CONSTRUCTING, in accordance with the patents of the undersigned, a PADDLE STEAMER, 4000 tons; SCREW STEAMER, 3000 tons; and THREE SAILING SHIPS, respectively 1500, 1000, and 500 tons.—All particulars may be obtained on personal application to JOHN CLARK, jun., contractor and mechanical designer of efficient iron ships, 21, Exchange-buildings, by the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool. 111

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, 1 new flat rope drum, 10 ft. diameter, with pattern; 2 flat rope pulleys, 10 ft. diameter; a quantity of vertical and horizontal incline road pulleys, with iron work; 24 iron and 30 wood coal wagons, in good condition, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. wide, gauge 4 ft. 1 in.—Apply to Mr. J. BOOT, mineral surveyor, Hucknall, near Alfreton, Derbyshire; or Messrs. JAMES SUTTON and Co., Church Lawton, Cheshire. 112

PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—LEE STEVENS'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL, INCREASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely adapted to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings, accumulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land. 113

SELF-ACTING SAFETY ALARM FOR BOILERS.—TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S simple PATENT ALARM has now been PROVED to be CERTAIN and EFFECTUAL IN ACTION. Any disarrangement of the water supply to the boiler, or neglect on the part of the attendants, is immediately made known in the vicinity, and previous to any immediate danger. Price 50s.—Further particulars, with a drawing, may be had upon application to Mr. WATSON, High Bridge Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, sole manufacturer, who can furnish the highest testimonials of their efficiency.

Also, always on hand, WATER and PRESSURE GAUGES, of the most approved kind; as well as the MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, of the best description. 114

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS' MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of their IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, &c. (Vide Editor's Notice in the *Mining Journal*, Aug. 30, 1856, p. 593, under the head of Improvements in Donkey Engines.)

Clayton Foundry, Wigan. 115

IRON HOUSE AND SELF-SUPPORTING ROOF MANUFACTORY, WOODSIDE, BIRKENHEAD.—Messrs. WILSON and CO. beg to call the attention of Engineers, Shippers, Farmers, and others, to their PATENT PORTABLE FIREPROOF HOUSES, STORES, SHOPS, COTTAGES, VILLA RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARM BUILDINGS, SHOOTING BOXES, &c., either with or without self-supporting roofs; also, CONSERVATORIES, GREEN and HOT-HOUSES.—Manufactory, Woodside, Birkenhead.

N.B. These houses are so constructed that they do not require the aid of an artizan to re-erect them. Detailed plans and drawings furnished free of charge. 116

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London. 117

TO BRITISH CAPITALISTS, AND OWNERS OF MINERALS CAPABLE OF MAKING THE BEST QUALITY OF IRON.—The late war, together with the great increase of artillery, boiler, railway, and other accidents, arising from the inferior quality of iron at present made use of, having called attention very closely to this subject, induces a GENTLEMAN of LONG EXPERIENCE in the MANUFACTURE of the QUALITY NOW MOST WANTED, to OFFER his SERVICES to SUPERINTEND the operative department of making the iron in question.

On reference to prices at present, it will be found that, for some time past, during the fall of common iron, the market price of the best quality has maintained its former value.

For further particulars, apply to "C. B.," 23, Railway-terrace, Derby. 118

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES. DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above. 119

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—The BUSINESS of the following MINES will in future be CONDUCTED at 8, 9, and 10, GRESHAM HOUSE, or 25, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, instead of 4, Austinfriars, as heretofore:—

Old Tolgus United.	South Gorland.
Buller and Basset United.	South Buller and West Penstruthal.
	Carnewas.

The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure. The mistrust not only engendered, but openly expressed, in joint-stock banks, and other joint-stock companies, consequent upon the failure of the Royal British Bank, has given a great impetus to British mines, which are conducted upon the Cost-book System,—meetings are held bi-monthly or quarterly, and the shareholders themselves examine and pass the accounts of pursers and managers, which not only afford frequent opportunities of testing their accuracy, and gaining correct data relative to the true prospects of the future, but also demonstrates forcibly the advantages and security held out to capitalists over other descriptions of property, especially joint-stock, wherein shareholders seldom possess or exercise any control over the affairs of the associations in which they have embarked their money.

The annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17½, and even 20 per cent. per annum, render the present an advantageous opportunity for investment:—

Basset.	Buller.	South Frances.
Providence.	Great Work.	Margaret.
Mary Ann.	Kitty.	Alfred Consols.
North Basset.	West Basset.	East Pool.
Boscean.	Ding Dong.	Tincroft.
South Caradon.	Botallack.	Levant.
Devon Great Consols.	Carnyorth.	Wrey.

And many others. Whilst the undermentioned progressive mines are likely soon materially to advance in current value, without the corresponding risk attached to speculative property in general:—

Margery.	South Ellen.	Great Alfred.
South Tolgus.	Lelant Consols.	West Stray Park.
Great South Tolgus.	Grenville.	West Grenville.
Old Tolgus United.	South Condurrow.	South Seton.
Buller and Basset United.	St. Day United.	Pendeen.
Carnewas.	East Rose.	South Garras.
South Gorland.	Edward.	East Alfred.
So. Bull. & W. Penstruthal.	Great Busy.	Great Vor.

A weekly list of prices forwarded per post upon receipt of 10s. 6d. annually.

Statistical information afforded gratuitously.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Plans and sections, together with practical reports, furnished from approved agents resident in the several mining districts.

All business negociated promptly, and cash payments made as soon as validity of transfer is ascertained. R. TREDINNICK, Broker and General Dealer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.] 121

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 122

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK, FOR SALE OR HIRE. 123

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.

HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD. 124

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.

All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freights or Carriage sent on application. 125

SEAHAM IRONWORKS, SEAHAM, NEAR SUNDERLAND.—R. WIGHT and SON, CHAIN and ANCHOR MANUFACTURERS, have always ON HAND a LARGE STOCK of CHAINS and ANCHORS, which they can forward to any part of the kingdom by rail. 126

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made. 127

HEMATITE PIG-IRON.—In consequence of mistakes having been made, we find it necessary again to CAUTION our friends against confounding the Hematite pig-iron sold by us with any of a SIMILAR NAME; and to request particular attention to the wording of the sale notes and invoices. The original HEMATITE is MADE SOLELY from the RICH ORES of CLEATOR MOOR, near WHITEHAVEN, and will in future be branded "HEMATITE CLEATOR."

19, Sweeting-street, Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1856. WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO. 128

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENTS for CASTING RAILWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SPIKES; and Dr. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FENCING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY. They also solicit engineers to investigate the advantages of their PATENT CHAIRS in TWO PARTS; and to the REPORT of resident engineers upon 200 miles of lines laid about five years since with BARLOW'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS. Every information may be had upon application to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or to

26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec. 129

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, SHIPPERS OF MACHINERY, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. DUNN, HATTERSLEY, and CO., of the WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, PENDLETON, NEAR MANCHESTER, have now arranged their works for the MANUFACTURE, on a very extensive scale, of Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Turn Tables, Cranes, Pumps, Water Tanks, Switches and Crossings, Tools, and Plant; every description of Machinery for Railways, and Steam Boilers, warranted against explosion; all on the most improved principles, and modern construction.

NOTE.—The only makers and patentees of the low-shelved traverser; all others are piracies of the original patent. 130

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MINERS, &c.—The UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ORDERS for AMERICAN MADE CAST-STEEL PICKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, COLLINS' AXES, &c., which will be delivered in England, India, Australia, &c., at the American manufacturers' prices, on payment of a small commission.

The above cast-steel tools are much lighter, more durable, and cheaper, than any yet offered, and enable the workmen to do a much better day's work.—Samples can always be seen at Sheaf Works, Sheffield. Apply to EYRE, WARD, AND CO. 131

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—REID AND CO., TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS, and CONTRACTORS for FITTING-UP TELEGRAPHS in MINES and COAL PITS, by means of which the overseer can communicate instantaneously with any part of the workings, effecting a great saving in time, and prevent many accidents.

Office, 262, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; Works, 25, University-street, Tottenham Court-road. 132

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF AURIFEROUS AND ARGENTIFEROUS MINES, CONTAINING PYRITES OR MUNDIC.

P. A. GODEFROY, Patentee, is prepared to GRANT LICENSES for the USE of his SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL PROCESS for SEPARATING those METALLIC SUBSTANCES from the SULPHUR which holds them, leaving the metals in a state of deposit, from which the gold or silver may be readily extracted by amalgum, or other known methods.—Apply to Patentee, 3, King's Mead Cottages, New North-road, Islington. 133

GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING MACHINE.—Messrs. SYMONDS, FELL, and CO.'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR MAY BE SEEN in DAILY OPERATION, effectually extracting gold and silver from the ore. They are prepared to PURCHASE any quantity of GOLD QUARTZ, or AURIFEROUS EARTHS; or UNDERTAKE the REDUCTION of ORES; or SUPPLY their NEW PATENT MACHINERY.

Mill Wall General Crushing and Grinding Mills, Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar. 134

SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES.—JOHN WESTLAKE, HELSTON, CORNWALL, SOLE MANUFACTURER of the best improved BLASTING CARTRIDGES and CASES, for wet ground, which for CHEAPNESS, EFFICIENCY, and SAFETY, are unequalled, and cannot be surpassed. 135

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 136

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere. 137

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 4½d. per lb.
PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb.
PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable than leather.
FLAX HOSE PIPES, for water, &c.
PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPES, for ventilation. 138

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application. /

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL, specially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation. Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £2 12s. 6d. each.

For further information, apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. 139

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock. 140

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. 141

PUMP BUCKETS.—IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY AND MINING PROPRIETORS, SHIP OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

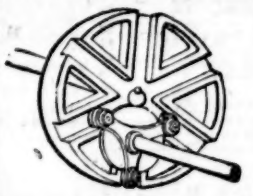
KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD'S PATENT EXPANDING RING CLACK BUCKETS.—These buckets are APPLICABLE to every description of AIR and LIFT PUMPS, and are being generally adopted, on account of their great durability, entirely dispensing with the use of leather or gutta percha. Being made of metal, the friction is greatly reduced, and have been proved to require at least one-third less power to work them than buckets made of either leather or gutta percha, and doing their work more efficiently.

The following extract from a testimonial from Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co., Lindal Moor Mines, Lancashire, who have now several in use, fully proves the foregoing:—"Having given your Patent Pump Buckets a fair trial, we are happy to bear testimony to their value, especially in muddy and sandy water. The first we put in has worked well ever since (eight months ago), whereas previous to our putting it in we changed the buckets three times every week."

Terms, reasonable, with other information, will be supplied (gratis) on application to Messrs. KENNEDY and EASTWOOD, patentees, Ulverstone, Lancashire; Messrs. HEWETT and ALLOTT, accountants, Central Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs. H. J. MORTON and Co., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. 142

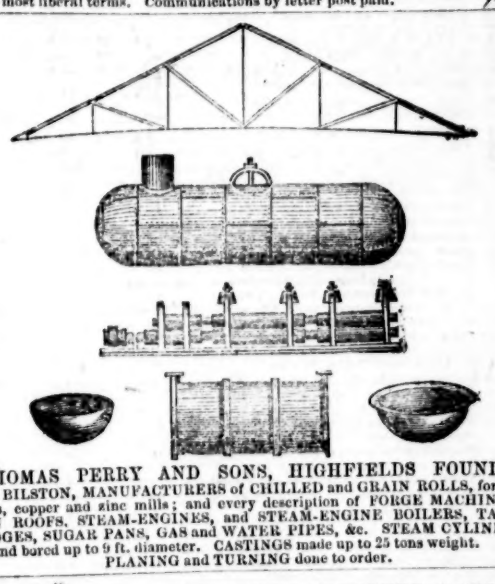
TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS of ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY for LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.



The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected.

The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artizan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid. 143



THOMAS PERRY AND SONS, HIGHFIELDS FOUNDRY, BILSTON, MANUFACTURERS of CHILLED and GRAIN ROLLS, for iron-works, copper and zinc mills; and every description of FORGE MACHINERY, IRON ROOFS, STEAM-ENGINES, and STEAM-ENGINE BOILERS, TANKS, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, GAS and WATER PIPES, &c. STEAM CYLINDERS cast and bored up to 9 ft. diameter. CASTINGS made up to 25 tons weight. PLANING and TURNING done to order. 144

GWYNNE'S PRESSURE GAUGE.—These highly valuable instruments, from their EXTREME SIMPLICITY, UNERRING PRECISION OF ACTION, GREAT DURABILITY, and very MODERATE COST, are, without doubt, one of the prime desiderata of the day.

PRICES.—Divisions on enamel dials indicating to 12, 20, 30, 60, or 80 lbs. pressure on the square inch, 55s. each; to 140 lbs. ditto, 60s. each; to 200 and 300 lbs. ditto, 65s. each. Vacuum Gauges, 55s. each. Any other divisions on dial can be made to order.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED. 145

Further particulars on application to GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL. EXHIBITION 1851. CLASS VI. 78.

HEMP AND WIRE ROPES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL AND SONS, ST. ANN'S HEMP AND WIRE ROPE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 146

PUMPING MACHINERY.—LIFTING and FORCING PUMPS PATENT CENTRIFUGAL and DOUBLE-ACTING PUMPS, DEEP WELL PUMPS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, and every description of MACHINERY, of the most approved construction, MANUFACTURED and SUPPLIED by GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London. Catalogues on application. 147

MINING.—PORTABLE PUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES.—TO BE LET ON HIRE, or FOR SALE, several NEW and SECOND-HAND ENGINES, suitable for pumping, winding, or any other work, from 10-horse to 25-horse power.—Apply to Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL, engineers, Surrey Iron-works, Blackfriars-road, where they may be seen. 148

PATENT OFFICE, No. 23, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.—FRANCIS WISE, CONSULTING ENGINEER, TRANSACTS ALL BUSINESS relative to the PROCURATION or DISPOSAL of BRITISH and FOREIGN PATENTS, and REGISTRATIONS of DESIGNS. Specifications drawn or revised. Working and finished drawings prepared. Inventors advised and assisted in arranging their improvements in practical form. 149

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand. 150

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance. 152

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, For Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Prepared only by ROBERT ROPER AND SON, Chemists, Sheffield, on medico-chemical principles, from British Herbs and the Gums and Balsams of the Eastern Clime, where—

"The trees drop balsam, and on all the boughs,
Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows."

Full-sized plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for children, 9½d. each, or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular, and ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS. 153

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A CERTAIN CURE FOR LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.—Mrs. Amelia Henderson, widow of Edward Henderson, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire, was afflicted for some years with a disordered liver and stomach, accompanied with sickness, pain in her side, and nervous headache. The faculty informed her it was constitutional, and gave her clearly to understand she could never be thoroughly restored to health. At this stage of the malady she commenced using Holloway's Pills, which cured her in six weeks, after every other medicine had failed.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Prof. Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta. 154

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*	2l. 11s. 10d.	£16 ¼	15¾ 16	£15 6 0	£0 6 0—Oct. 6, 1856.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	4⅛		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1, 1854.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	7	7⅛	8 10 6	0 2 0—Aug. 28, 1856.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20⅛	95	87½	9 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 3, 1856.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	165	165	381 5 0	5 0 0—Oct. 21, 1856.
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	50	66		3 0 0	3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1856.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint†	20	80	80	13 0 0	5 0 0—July 31, 1856.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	3⅛	4	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 1, 1856.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	2		0 2 6	0 2 6—July 30, 1856.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	80	81	231 10 0	2 0 0—Dec. 15, 1855.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4⅛	5	5	0 15 0	0 3 0—June 16, 1856.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1⅛		0 2 2	0 0 4—Feb. 8, 1855.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	62½		3 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 4, 1855.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	150	150	71 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 6, 1856.
30000	Craven Moor (lead), Yorkshire	½	¼		0 0 9	0 0 9—Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	150		70 0 0	5 0 0—Aug. 28, 1856.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304½	150		104 5 0	10 0 0—Sept. 30, 1856.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	400	405 410	516 0 0	10 0 0—Sept. 19, 1856.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	32	38	32 33	13 17 6	2 10 0—Sept. 15, 1856.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257¾	190	195 210	901 0 0	5 0 0—Oct. 13, 1856.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 19s.	1¾	1¾	0 9 0	0 2 6—July 29, 1856.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire†	32	90		15 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 25, 1856.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	300		265 0 0	5 0 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
624	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5¾	5⅛		0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1854.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	3⅛	26		8 13 4	0 10 0—Oct. 30, 1856.
491	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	26	25	409 3 0	4 10 0—Oct. 12, 1856.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man (Limited)*	7l. 10s. 6d.	42		50 7 3	1 0 0—Sept. 4, 1856.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)*	25	42		11 4 0	1 0 0—Sept. 4, 1856.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3	2		1 0 8	0 3 3—June 5, 1853.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¾	26	27½	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 21, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4¼	1		0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct. 12, 1852.
6000	Great South Tolgus	2⅜	14½	13¾ 14	0 2 6	0 2 6—June 27, 1855.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	2⅜		0 5 0	0 5 0—June 20, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	180		206 10 0	10 0 0—Aug. 26, 1856.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8⅛	3⅛		2 12 6	0 7 6—Apr. 18, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅜	3¼		2 13 6	0 3 6—July 26, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	9		3 17 6	0 5 0—July 30, 1856.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1320 0 0	50 0 0—Jan. 3, 1856.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2⅛	100		1054 0 0	2 0 0—Aug. 12, 1856.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	122½		243 0 0	4 0 0—Oct. 2, 1856.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	3	4	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	1⅝		1 2 6	0 5 0—May 21, 1856.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3	⅜		1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	14	14½	11 14 6	0 7 0—July 3, 1856.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅞	1⅛	1 1⅛	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov. 29, 1851.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1⅛		0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	35		48 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	70		324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	80		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*	nil.	36½	35½ 36½	10 10 0	0 16 0—Oct. 22 1856.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	23	21½	26 18 0	1 2 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	9⅛		4 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	500		204 10 0	20 0 0—Nov. 12, 1856.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		13 3 10	0 10 0—June 28, 1856.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	65	66 68	48 4 6	4 0 0—Aug. 20, 1856.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	11¾	11⅞	0 7 0	0 3 0—June 18, 1856.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	66		27 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 13, 1856.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch, Devon	6s.	2⅜	2¼ 2¾	0 7 6	0 2 6—Oct. 28, 1856.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer*	2½	295	300	428 0 0	8 0 0—Sept. 30, 1856.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	375		60 0 0	20 0 0—June 18, 1855.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris†	1l. 6s. 6d.	⅜		3 6 0	0 5 0—Apr. 10, 1856.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	150	147½ 152½	69 0 0	4 0 0—May 27, 1853.
496	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan*	18l. 18s. 9d.	375	360 365	223 9 0	9 0 0—Nov. 3, 1856.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4½		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	—	14 15	4 5 0	0 10 0—June 13, 1856.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	3l. 17s. 8½d.	3⅛	3⅛	0 17 6	0 7 6—April 1, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	1⅛	¾ ⅞	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4	3¾	7 13 6	0 5 0—Nov. 6, 1856.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	⅜		8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 29, 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11⅞	5½		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	110		4677 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10⅛	19		403 13 6	2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	12s.	3¼	2¾ 3	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3½	3⅜	1 6 0	0 3 0—Sept. 16, 1856.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	160		61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunnor, Carmarthen	⅝	⅜		0 3 3	0 1 3—May 8, 1856.
10500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	—		1 0 0	0 5 0—July 16, 1855.
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each)	3	3½		0 12 0	0 3 0—July 16, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1⅛	33½	32 33	9 2 0	0 13 6—Sept. 17, 1856.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	125		274 5 0	5 0 0—Aug. 22, 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	100	90	14 0 0	2 0 0—Sept. 15, 1856.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	5	14	11 12	27 5 0	0 10 0—Oct. 8, 1856.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38½	345	340 350	51 10 0	5 0 0—Oct. 14, 1856.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	8		6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just		5		2 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan*	5⅛	272½	260 265	423 10 0	8 0 0—Oct. 6, 1856.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth*	5	247½		811 5 0	10 0 0—Sept. 16, 1856.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3¾	6½		1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	550		17 0 0	5 0 0—Oct. 22, 1856.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	8½		2 2 0	0 3 0—Aug. 20, 1856.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	1		0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	75		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May 10, 1854.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3⅛	17		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 25, 1853.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£1 7 2	10	10 11	2 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 18, 1856.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	18		31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant†	19¾	40		67 0 0	2 0 0—Aug. 26, 1856.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot†	8	38¾	39½ 40½	21 12 6	2 0 0—Sept. 16, 1856.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	260		191 8 0	6 5 0—Aug. 15, 1856.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	11⅛		40 10 0	8 0 0—Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	180		269 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 11, 1856.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	4½	29		51 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅛	3		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	7¾	7½	1 17 0	0 7 0—Aug. 19, 1856.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	27	28	25 13 0	0 10 0—July 10, 1856.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3	3	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1853.
51886	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov. 6, 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	26⅛	2¼	1¾ 2¼	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2461	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	122	122	170 0 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1856.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	53¾	53½ 53¾	81 12 0	3 0 0—July 29, 1856.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	⅜		0 1 6	0 1 6—Mar. 28, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	16	14 16	5 8 0	0 10 0—May 9, 1856.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15	14 15	9 10 0	0 10 0—June 26, 1856.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	7¾	7¼ 7¾	3 15 6	0 5 0—Sept. 18, 1856.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1¼	1½	1 1⅛	0 4 3	0 1 9—Sept. 3, 1856.
193815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	¾	½ ¾	0 2 0	0 1 0—July 27, 1853.
36000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June 29, 1853.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	⅝	½ ⅝	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 29, 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	11	9 11	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12¾	2½	2⅜ 2½	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	3s. 6d.		0 1 9	0 0 7—June 30, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	18½	18⅛	33 7 6	1 10 0—June 13, 1856.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	4½	3¾ 4¼	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅛		0 0 9	0 0 9—July 2, 1855.
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	10	4¾	4¼ 4¾	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 12, 1855.
88676	North British Australasian	1	⅝	⅝ ⅝	0 1 8	0 1 0—Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	1	
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2¼	
50000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	6s.	7s. 3d.
54860	Cologne Mining Company	1	—	
124400	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1¼	1s. 6d.	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	⅛	⅜	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1⅛	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	6d.	
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	12s.	⅜	
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead., copper)	2	1	

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	9s.	1⅜	
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2¼	—	
6930	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2⅛	¼	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3⅜	4½	4
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4600	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 14	2⅜	
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	⅛	⅜	
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	2	1⅞	
4000	Bedford Consols	7s.	1	
7000	Beeralston United, Devon	⅛	¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	5	
2200	Benderg (Limited)	¼	¼	
5000	Bodewl, South Wales	£1 7	¼	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	14	8	
6000	Bolenowe	£1 1 6	⅜	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4¼	⅜	
1024	Bosworthen (tin), Sancreed	nil	1	
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3¼	1	
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)		¼	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2⅛	3⅛	
6400	Buller and Basset United	1⅞	4¼	4¼
60	Buller and Bertha	15	20	
812	Butterdon (lead)	£6 8	2¾	
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	⅜	
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4⅛	3¼	5
2115	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£6 2	⅜	
1000	Camborne Consols	13	4	
64	Cambrian (gold)	62½	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	10	8¼	8¾
220	Cargoll, Newlyn	25	30	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¾	
5000	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	⅜	½	⅝
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	11	6	
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¼	2	
8000	Catherine and Jane Consols	⅛	¾	
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	⅜	
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£1 8	1⅞	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	19⅛	12	10 12
8000	Clowance Wood, Gwinear	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6⅞	5	
1000	Collacombe (copper)	10	42½	
12000	College (lead), Armagh	1	5s. 6d.	
15000	Connemara (sil.-lead), Galway	4	⅜	
2450	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	1⅛	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	¼	
256	Copper Hill	33	180	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	44	43 44
30000	Craignuir (cobalt and nickel)	1s. 6d.	⅛	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1⅛	⅜	
8000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅛	⅛	
10000	Cwm Daren (ld.), Cardiganshire	14s.	⅛	
6700	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake	3⅛	⅜	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	8	1⅛	
6000	Cwm Sebon	£2 11 6	1⅞	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	2¾	—	
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	5	
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 0 0	6	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	¾	
2695	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	£4 19	2⅛	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 10 6	⅜	⅜
14000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	¼	
863	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£21 19	17	
15000	Dunsley Wheal Phœnix	1	1	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Dyffngwm (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	12½	12¾
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	49	17	
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	⅜	
100	E. Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2	—	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	47	60	60 61
4200	East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	3	5	
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅜	⅛	
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	2	
6144	East Caradon	2⅛	1¾	
2048	East Falmouth (lead)	2	3¼	3¼
1024	East Garras (lead), St. Clement	⅛	1	
2048	East Goldscope (Limited)	8s. 9d.	⅜	
4096	East Gonamena	1s. 3d.	¼	
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.)	3⅛	1⅜	1⅜
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	⅜	1⅛	
5000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	⅜	2	
12000	East Sortridge	1s. 6d.	⅛	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 14 6	⅜	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	31	55	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	3¼	—	
10000	East Wheal Robert	⅜	⅛	
1035	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead)	31⅛	12	15 16
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 3	1¼	
2988	East Wheal Vor (tin)	3⅛	⅜	⅜ ¾
4096	East Wheal Wrey	9s. 6d.	⅜	
1440	Exmouth Consols (copper)	¾	1	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	6s. 6d.	⅛	
512	Forest, Illogan	6	4⅛	
5000	Fox Tor Alvenny (t. &c.), Limit.	5	5	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	2	2¾	
5000	Gallt-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (Limited)	3	3	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 9 6	⅛	
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3⅛	1⅛	
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	⅜	
128	Gernick	100	40	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6⅝	2⅛	1
24000	Glenaulin and Carivilleen	⅜	⅛	
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	11	—	
6000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	2s.	1	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.)	109½	90	85
4096	Great Caradon	3s.	4s. 6d.	⅜
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4⅛	1	
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	¾	
4000	Great Dowgas	3⅛	3¼	
15000	Great Hewas United	£1 17	⅛	¾ 1
14956	Great Onslow Con., Camelford	1	⅛	
512	Great Rough Tor	37	4	
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	23	3⅛	
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	2⅛	
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2¼	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	£9 18 1	9⅛	9⅛
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 8 6	1⅛	28s. 6d.
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	2⅛	3	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 18 6	7⅛	
20480	Gunnis Lake	1⅛	1	
3000	Gwinear Consols (copper)	5	5	
5000	Gwrda (lead), Wales	¼	⅜	
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7s.	¼	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	104⅛	8	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	£1 6	⅜	
6644	Helvellyn Consols (copper)	1	1	
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 5 6	⅜	
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	30	41	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	1⅛	
5000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	4⅛	1⅜	
6144	Inney Consols	1⅜	1⅜	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	1	⅜	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil	—	
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	8⅞	1⅛	
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	⅜	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 9 6	⅜	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper)	8s. 6d.	10s.	1
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£10 7 9	1¾	1⅜
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	25	7	6½
6000	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	3s.	¼	
8000	Llandudno (copper)	2	1⅜	
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1⅛	1	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	£2 3 6	¼	
4096	Mainstone (lead), Salop	1½	⅜	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	⅜	⅜	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9⅝	3	2
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 10 2	1	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	£1 1 6	¼	
4403	Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	2⅜	¼	
64	Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	20	
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	¼	⅜	
1500	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhyader	£4 7	4⅛	4¼ 4⅜
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1⅛	
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	9	
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£11 2	4½	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	2⅜	
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	4¼	2	
256	North Fowey (copper)	4¾	¼	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	5	10	9 11
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	⅜	1⅛	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6	6	
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	⅛	¼	
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	£1 2	1	
4096	North Tamar (sil.-lead), Lezant	1⅛	1⅛	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	6s. 6d.	1s.	
1024	North Wheal Busy	£5 6 8	5	
1128	North Wheal Crofty (cop.)	£1 18 10	7⅛	
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	1¼	2⅜	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	14	27	
4240	North Wheal Trelaway	2¼	⅜	
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1	1⅛	
4096	N. Wheal Wrey Consols, St. Ive	⅛	1⅛	
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3⅛	3	
512	Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr.	15⅛	70	90 100
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	7⅛	2	
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limerick	18s.	1	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅜	⅜	
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	£2 6	1¼	1⅛
37720	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 3 6	⅜	
5000	Penoorse Consols, St. Enoder	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
5000	Pendeen Consols	1⅛	⅜	
6000	Pennance Consols	1⅛	—	
100	Pentre Lygan	20	22	
4689	Penquean, St. Breock	1	⅜	
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	⅛	
6495	Perran Consols, Perranuthnoe	2	1⅛	
5160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21½	13	
1024	Perran Wh. Goshan (sl.-ld. & cp.)	nil	1	
2000	Plynlimmon Consols	10	10	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅜	
1024	Polwhele, Truro	6d.	1	
2048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	2¾	1	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	9	10	
6000	Prince Albert Co. (tin), St. Agn.	1	1	
4096	Queen of Dart, Devonshire	⅛	1⅛	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 5 6	1¼	
5000	Ritton Castle (lead), Limited	£1 3	1¼	1
17323	Rorrington (lead), Chirbury	8s. 6d.	6d.	
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2⅛	2⅜	
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1⅞	⅜	
6000	Severn (lead, copper)	1⅛	1¼	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	£2 5 6	1	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	3¾	5¼	
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock	11s. 10d.	⅜	
600	South Bog (lead), Salop	10	—	10
6400	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	⅜	2⅜	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	14	11	
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	⅛	
3911	South Crenver (copper)	4⅛	⅜	
6000	South Cuddra	7s.	¼	
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅜	
256	South Garras, St. Clement	26	75	
2000	South Gorland	5	5⅜	
1024	South Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	6	
1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£3 15 9	8¼	
6000	South Wheal Wrey	1s. 6d.	¼	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£2 14	1⅜	
2500	St. Columb United	1	6d.	
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	21s.	
920	Stray Park and Camborne Vean	10⅜	7	
30000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1	1	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	8	8	
10000	Taliesin (sil.-ld.), Cardiganshire	2⅛	—	
2960	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 14	⅛	⅜
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅛	⅜	
6000	Tolvadden, Marazion	2⅜	3⅜	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	£7 15	1⅜	
5000	Treburgett Crowan (Limited)	5	5	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	⅜	
5000	Treleigh Consols (cop.), Redruth	6	⅜	
5000	Ditto, New	1	⅜	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1⅛	1⅜	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£3 14	6	
2000	Trenow Consols, Perranuthnoe	£7 4 2	1	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	6⅛	5⅜
1014	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	12	3¾	
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	4	4	
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1	⅜	
16	Trinity (copper, lead)	250	250	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper)	¼	⅜	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carnn.	5	4½	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1⅞	⅜	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1⅛	1⅜	
5085	United Mines, Tavistock	⅛	3	2⅜
512	Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	£23 7 8	35	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	⅛	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£27 18 5	12	
4096	West Collacombe (copper)	£2 2	¼	
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	3⅜	3⅜	
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	7¾	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	⅛	
6000	West Polberro, St. Agnes	£1 18	2½	
1024	West Rosewarne United	3	4⅛	
12000	West Sortridge, Whitchurch	4s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	7	
128	West Wheal Bolton	50	55	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	23	22	
10000	West Wheal Jane, Kea	2¼	1	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin)	41	—	
128	W. Wh. Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	4	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	⅛	2¼	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14⅜	—	
12000	Wheal Bray (copper), Altarnun	1	¾	
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	6	20	
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	4	5	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	4	⅛	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	12	12	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	5⅛	2¾	2⅝
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£1 12	2⅜	2⅛
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	⅜	8⅛	8⅛
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£13 13 6	10	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	9	
1536	Wheal Gill	10	⅛	
6000	Wheal Grenville	4⅜	1⅜	24s.
1024	Wheal Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	2s.	3	
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	2⅜	⅜	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅞	⅜	
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1⅛	⅜	
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	£2 4 6	4	4
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4⅛	5⅛	5
6000	Wh. Langford (cp., sil.-ld), Cal.	£1 6 6	⅜	
4800	Wheal Ludcott	17s.	1⅜	1¼ 1
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	16⅛	34	
512	Wheal Mary Ann, Perran	2	5	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	6⅛	1⅛	
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Lanivery	3	2⅜	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6⅜	—	
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	12⅜	
5000	Wheal Nelson (cop., tin), Cam.	⅛	1⅛	
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32½	36	
3000	Wheal Pollard	13s. 8d.	⅜	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin), Liskeard	3	⅜	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	⅜	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7	—	
2048	Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes	⅛	⅜	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2⅜	2⅛	
4000	Wheal Treeby	⅜	3	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	20¾	10	
1044	Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)	£9 9 6	5⅛	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5⅛	
3000	Wheal Tristrem, St. Austell	4¼	—	
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	8	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	23⅜	4⅜	
1024	Wheal Venton (silv.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	3⅛	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£5 3 6	1	
6000	Whitchurch Consols	1¼	½	
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s.	⅛	
5000	Willow Bank (lead), Cardigan	⅜	⅜	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	£1 3 6	1⅛	
5000	Wryegan (Preference)	1	—	
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	¾	

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

	Nom. cap.	Share.	Bus. done.
Brenkburne Iron and Coal	£60000	£20	
Bristol Ground Flint	5000	5	
Bronfloyd	8000	4	6
Californian Consolidated Quartz	32000	1	1
Cambrian Foundry	50000	10	
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10 11
Esgair Llee Mining	10200	10	10½
Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining	50000	1	
General Iron Foundry	20000	100	
Gravesend and Milton Coal Consumers'	10000	2	
Householders' Coal	50000	1	
Kinson Clay, Pottery, and Brick	60000	500	
Llwynmalees Mining	£12800	£10	10½
Machynlleth Park Copper	2000	1	1¾ 1
Manchester and Festiniog Slate and Slab	75000	10	
Mount Gabriel Mineral	10000	10	
Old Park Iron Company	100000	12	
Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery	25000	10	
Quartz Reduction	50000	1	⅛ ¼
Rhyddydefed Colliery	13000	10	
R. Cons. Copper Mines of S. Fernando	400000	10	8
Ruabon Coal Company	10000	10	
Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5	3¼
Worthing	100000	1	1s. 6d.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	—	—
20000	Australian	7	⅜ 1	1 1⅛
80000	Clarendon Consols	⅛	⅛ ¾	—
350000	Copper Miners of England Stock		30 35	34
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	25 27	—
25000	Fortuna	2	1⅜ 1½	1⅛ 1⅜
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅜ ⅞	⅛
51886	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	—	—
60000	Liberty	1	—	—
103815	Mariquita	1	⅛ ⅜	⅜
9000	National Brazilian	30	3½ 4	3⅛
60000	New Granada	1	⅜ ⅝	½
300000	Nouveau Monde	1	—	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	—	—
50000	South Australian	1	⅛ ⅜	—
70000	Waller	1	—	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ ¼	—

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	98 100	99¼
20000	British North American	50	—	67
40000	Chartered Bank of Asia	5	4⅛ 5⅛	—
3000	City	50	68 70	70 69½
20000	Colonial	25	—	20¾
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	28⅜ 28¾
25000	Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart.	20	16¾ 17¼	17
32200	India, Australia, and China	4	—	—
6000	London	50	64 66	64
25000	Lond. Chart. Bank of Austr.	20	19½ 20½	20¾
20000	London and County	20	—	30 30¼
5000	London and Eastern	50	51 53	—
6000	London and Paris	30	— dis	—
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	32
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	50¼ 50
10000	National Provincial of Eng.	35	—	77⅛
20000	New South Wales	20	45 47	46
33873	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	39 40	39⅛
26000	Provincial of Ireland	25	—	35¼
12000	South Australia	37½	34 36	34⅛
32000	Union of Australia	25	62 64	63 62½
60000	Union of London	10	—	28½
3000	Unity Mutual	50	—	33

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
200000	Crystal Palace	5	1⅞ 2⅛	2
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	5 5¼	5¼
60000	Eastern Steam	15⅛	—	—
700000	Electric Telegraph	100	93 95	94½
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1 1⅛	1⅛
50000	General Screw Steam	11	7	6¾ 7
200000	London General Omnibus	4	3¼ 3⅜	3⅜
10000	Magdalena Steam	10	—	—
30000	Mediterranean Elect. Teleg.	10	8 10	—
40000	National Discount	5	5⅛ 5¾	5⅜
40000	Ditto, New	1	1⅛ 1¾	1⅜
50000	National Patent Steam Fuel	1	—	—
25000	North of Europe Steam	17½	14½ 15½	14½ 14
50000	Oriental Gas	1	1 1¼	1⅛
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	2¼ 2½	2⅜
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam	50	68 70	66⅛
14840	Royal Mail Steam	60	65 67	67
14200	South Australian Land	25	35 37	34¼
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	1⅜ 1⅜	1⅜

, Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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